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WASHINGTON.

THE SPEAKERSHIP PRO TEM.

MR. KERR'S ILLNESS THE CAUSE OF DIFFICULTY AMONG THE DEMOCRATS—A TEMPORARY HONOR WHICH MR. RANDALL DECLINED, BUT WHICH MR. COX ACCEPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Democrats in the House have another difficulty before them which may be encountered at a very early period. The premonitory symptoms appeared today. Mr. Kerr has been in very bad health all the session, but has battled bravely with a disease the character of which he himself well understands, and has succeeded in performing the duties of his office till the present time. Last night he asked leave of the House to be absent till Monday, and has gone away, it is understood, partly for rest and partly for medical advice. Yesterday he sent for Mr. Randall, and offered him the Speakership pro tem., for the reason that Mr. Randall had been the strongest man in the caucus next to Mr. Kerr himself. Mr. Randall declined, thinking that the temporary occupation of the chair was of little value, and believing that he could serve his party better on the floor. The office was then offered to Mr. Cox. Mr. Randall, by request of Mr. Kerr, moved the resolution this morning making Cox Speaker till the return of Mr. Kerr. The nomination of Blackburn, of Kentucky, by Mr. Clymer created no disturbance in the House, and Mr. Blackburn, in a somewhat affected speech, declined the great honor. It seems, however, that before the House met the subject of making a Speaker for three or four days was painfully discussed, and a public outbreak was with great difficulty avoided. Mr. Blackburn has occupied the chair considerably during the last few days, and is the best presiding officer that has yet appeared in the chair from the Democratic side. The opposition to Mr. Cox was very strong, and Blackburn was a convenient person to concentrate upon. The prospective disability of Mr. Kerr is not a pleasant subject of discussion; but nevertheless it is much talked about, and his friends fear that his return to the duties of Speaker will, at best, be but temporary. It is generally conceded that Mr. Randall made a great mistake in not accepting the position today, since the election of Mr. Cox has given him the advantage of precedence, which is very important. Possibly, however, Mr. Cox may suffer from this election, because it is apparent from his exhibition to-day that he is entirely unfit for a presiding officer. The occupation is far too serious for a man of his trifling disposition. The selection of Mr. Kerr has proved to be a wise one, for he has performed his duties in an affable, dignified, and efficient manner, so that there has been no cause for complaint by members of either party. It is hoped, for the interests of legislation generally, that he will continue strong enough to preside till the end of the session. The question whether Mr. Cox should take the oath as Speaker in addition to his oath as a member, which was discussed for more than two hours, was not considered very important, except the notion became general on the Democratic side of the House that, if he should take the oath as Speaker, he would permanently displace Mr. Kerr. This was an erroneous opinion, but it had the effect to consolidate the Democrats against the proposition to administer to Mr. Cox a new oath.

THE TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONGRESSION L CAUCUS—A COMMITTEE WHICH IS NOT AT ALL SATISFACTORY TO EASTERN DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Just after the House adjourned to-day it was announced that no caucus would be held to-night. The notice was greeted with a laugh. A Democratic member who asked "When will it be held?" received no answer. The fact is, the caucus was postponed without date, and when it will meet again depends upon the whim of Mr. Lamar, or the action of the caucus committee. The leaders are afraid of trouble. The Eastern Democrats are angry. Had a caucus been held to-night, they would undoubtedly have been heard from. They claim that the composition of the committee is an insult to a great section of the country, which section is more largely interested in the question to be passed upon by the committee than all the other parts of the country combined. When Mr. Lamar framed the committee on the part of the House it is understood he saw Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, and offered to make him a member of it. Mr. Hewitt declined, suggesting that Mr. Smith Ely or Mr. Hardenbergh, of New-Jersey, both of whom are among the strongest financial men on the Democratic side, should be appointed. Mr. Lamar declined or failed to act upon the suggestion, and thus the East was left without a member, except Mr. Barnum, to look after their interests. Mr. Lamar has had time to observe the storm he has raised, and desires to keep out of it if possible until it has spent its force. The committee, as appointed, met to-day and passed a resolution enjoining the strictest secrecy and then adjourned until Saturday. They will meet then to consider several propositions which will be submitted; but it is very doubtful whether they will be ready to report for some time. There will be a strong effort made to mollify the Eastern Democracy before another caucus is held. Mr. Elijah Ward is expected to give a "tea and terrapin party" Saturday night at which all the inharmonious elements will be represented, and the matter will be discussed in a social way. Other similar gatherings are said to be in preparation, but the failure of former parties of a like character at the Wood mansion may prevent this hospitable house being included in the list.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT—OPINIONS OF PROMINENT OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Gen. Sheridan was before the House Military Committee today, in reference to the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the reduction in the pay of officers of the Army. He believes the transfer of the Indian Bureau would be advantageous both to the Indians and the Army, and would result in annually saving to the Government $3,500,000. The Indians would be better treated under the Army than under the present management, and the fact that they have an inherent respect for military power would induce them to comply with treaty obligations and restrain them from committing depredations. The transfer would be advantageous to the Army, because it would permit a consolidation of posts to be made, and the additional duties imposed in taking care of Indians would keep the troops more constantly employed, and thus promote discipline and increase efficiency. It would also give active employment to all the officers of the Army, thus making a reduction unnecessary, and while the Government would retain the services of educated and experienced officers, the expense of the military establishment could be very materially reduced by the consolidation of military posts, which the transfer would make easy of accomplishment, and by which several million dollars would be saved annually in transportation and other incidental expenses. Gen. Sheridan expressed decided opposition to the proposed reduction in the pay of Army officers. He claimed that the present pay of Army officers was less than is paid men of the same education and experience in any other profession, and believes a reduction in pay would cause many of the best officers to resign the military service. Gen. Ord, who was also before the committee, advocated the transfer of the Indians to the War Department, and opposed reduction in the pay of Army officers. The committee have received written opinions from Gens. Sherman and Hancock upon these two propositions, and they are understood to embrace the same views expressed by Gen. Sheridan.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS—PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS IN ORDER—INTEREST ON DISTRICT BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The committees of the Senate have as yet finished or originated very little important legislation. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads discussed the proposition to reduce the rate of postage on third-class matter, and although favoring the measure, did not reach a definite conclusion.

The Committee on Commerce had a short session and referred the perpetual Steam-boat bill to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Boutwell and Dennis. This is the first real session for business held by this committee this session.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations had quite an extended session, discussing the West Point Appropriation bill. The reductions made by the House in the appropriations for this school were not well received by the Senate Committee, and it is believed the bill will be much amended. It is understood, however, that the committee will consent to the reduction in the pay and allowances of cadets from $700 to $540 per annum.

The Senate Committee on Patents were also in session to-day engaged in general discussion of various amendments which have been proposed to the Patent laws. Commissioner Duel and Gen. Spear, Deputy Commissioner of Patents, were before the committee, and gave their views in relation to the pending measures.

There was quite a mania to-day for personal explanations. Senator Spencer, in the Senate, denied the truth of the dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, in which he was said to have recently presided at a meeting which had for its purpose a renewal of the political disturbances in the South. He pronounced the statement false from beginning to end, and said he never had any conversation with the Chief Justice about the Enforcement act. Mr. Frank Morey, of the House, also made a personal explanation, denying the allegations in the same dispatch. Senator Alcorn, it will be remembered, made his explanation yesterday.

The Senate, after two days' discussion of the report from the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the interest on the District bonds, has disagreed to the report and sent it back to the committee. The Conference Committee was composed of a majority of Democrats, and the action of the Senate in opposing any measure touching District affairs which could secure the votes of the Democrats in the House was regarded as very singular. The Senate, however, seems to be right. The subject of contention is the Board of Audit, which the Senate desires should be abolished, on the ground that the bill forbids the further issue of certificates and bonds. The bill, as passed by the House and agreed to by the Conference Committee, however, retains this board. The excuse for retaining it is that the work of the clerical force is necessary in winding up affairs and furnishing information which the House itself will need in framing District legislation.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued rising from the lakes to the Atlantic Coast, with south-west to north-west winds and clear weather, except very light snow along Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and in the Western portions of the Middle and Eastern States. Rainy weather has prevailed on the western Gulf coast, with brisk to high north-easterly winds on the Texas coast. The barometer has fallen in the North-west, with rising temperature, south-east and south-west winds, and generally clear weather. The rivers have continued rising at Louisville, St. Louis, and Nashville, and fallen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

In the lower lakes, Middle States, and New-England, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, slightly warmer and generally clear weather will prevail, except lower temperature in the last district, and succeeded by south-easterly winds and falling barometer in the first.

In the upper lake region, Tennessee and Ohio, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly from Nebraska and Dakota to Northern Michigan light rains or snow, and followed in the North-west by rising barometer and cold north-westerly winds.

In the Gulf States, falling barometer, winds veering to north-east and south-east, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and coast rains.

The Mississippi River will continue slowly rising at Cairo and nearly stationary at stations below.

HAND, THE FUGITIVE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17.—James Hand, the Paterson, N. J., fugitive, was again before Judge Wellford this afternoon on habeas corpus, the hearing having been postponed yesterday. Counsel urged the discharge of the prisoner, stating that sufficient time had elapsed to have heard definitely from the New-Jersey authorities without anything being heard, and that further detention was unnecessary, if not unlawful. The court decided that the prisoner was lawfully in custody, and that he would be further held. The case was then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon. The Judge ordered that the executive officers of New Jersey be telegraphed to at once to know if a requisition had been or would be issued.

THE TEXAS ELECTIONS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17.—Eight precincts in this city and county give a majority of 157 for the Constitution, and 2,291 majority for Coke and the Democratic State ticket. The returns from eighty-five precincts in the interior of the State give Coke and the State ticket 19,427 majority, and for the Constitution 11,275 majority. The returns are coming in slow.

WILL OF PARAN STEVENS.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Upon presentation of the first count of the will of the late Paran Stevens, the renowned hotel proprietor, in the Probate Court, the widow made written specifications of objections, and the hearing was begun to-day before Judge Ames, of the Suffolk County Probate Court. The Executors were Charles G. Stevens, Marietta R. Stevens, and John D. Meleher, of New-York.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SINKING OF A STEAMER OFF DOVER.

FIFTY-NINE LIVES LOST—COLLISION BETWEEN THE FRANCONIA AND STRATH-CLYDE—EXPLOSION OF THE BOILERS OF THE LATTER.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Press Association furnishes the following: The steamer Franconia ran into the steamer Strath-Clyde, of Glasgow, off Dover this afternoon. The boiler of the Strath-Clyde burst, and she sank immediately. Fifty-two of her passengers were drowned. Five have been landed at Dover and four others are reported to have been saved. Smith, Sundius & Co., steamer agents, report that the Franconia has put into Dover; she had her bows stove at the water line.

LONDON, Feb. 17—Midnight.—The following particulars of the disaster have been received: The steamer Strath-Clyde, which sailed from London for Bombay, had been into Dover Bay to land her pilot. As she was sheering out again about a mile from the Admiralty Pier she was caught by the strong tide, which turned her bow toward the south-east. The steamer Franconia, which was coming down the Channel, ran into her with great force on her port quarter. The collision occurred at 4:30 P. M. Two minutes afterward the boilers of the Strath-Clyde exploded and the steamer went to the bottom. The Franconia was badly damaged, but kept afloat. It is thought that all her fore-compartment plates were carried away. Two tugs immediately took her in tow. The weather was clear and the sea calm at the time of the disaster. The Dover life-boat was launched, but was unable to reach the scene in time to rescue any of the Strath Clyde's passengers or crew.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Eleven persons were saved and fifty-nine drowned on the Strath-Clyde. It is now stated that the steamer did not go down until between ten and twenty minutes after she was struck; her boilers bursting when she sank.

REPORTED RESCUE OF THIRTY MORE SURVIVORS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The *Times* reports that the Captain of the Strath-Clyde and twenty-eight more survivors of the disaster have landed at Deal.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

PRESS CRITICISM OF THE SPANISH REPLY TO MR. FISH'S NOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The *Times* this morning devotes a leading article to the recent Spanish note on the Cuban question. The writer says: "We cannot congratulate the Spanish Ministry on the force of their long and elaborate answer to the complaints of the United States. If their reply proves anything, it proves too much. The insurgents are made out so insignificant that it is difficult to understand why they were not crushed years ago. The damage done by the struggle is assumed to be so small that the complaints of America appear not only unjust, but incomprehensible. Spain speaks as if she had not merely been guiltless of oppression, but had treated the island with generosity; and, altogether, we are forced to infer that the people which has fought against so good a protector for more than seven years with indescribable bitterness must be an unparalleled compound of stupidity and wickedness. Such a line of argument lacks the first element of good advocacy, for it is not even plausible. A very slight knowledge of human nature, Spanish history, and colonial life would suffice to show that it must be fatally incomplete. When we test it by the real facts of the case it is found to omit circumstances which make the origin and continuance of the contest intelligible." The article concludes as follows: "No country seeks to interfere by force with Spain's possession of Cuba, but if she cannot govern it she would do well to consider how she could best prepare it for the freedom which always follows colonial misrule."

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS SURROUNDED IN THE NORTH—REPORTED PROPOSITION FOR PEACE—THE CORTES.

HENDAYE, Feb. 17.—The Alfonsists encircle the Carlist positions as follows: On the east the forces under Campos are concentrated between Elizondo and the Valley of the Otzondo, in readiness for attack. On the north Navazcues' brigade is at Irun, waiting for orders to operate in the direction of Enderlaza. Another brigade is between Renteria and Oyarzun, threatening Arechuleguy. Southward an army corps, which started from Pamplona is advancing toward the mountains near Leiza. In the west Moriones occupies important positions near Tolosa.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—Upon Don Alfonso's departure for the north, before the train started Señor Canovas del Castillo read to the King a dispatch from the Spanish Consul at Bayonne announcing that the Carlist Junta intended to hold a meeting at Villafranca to propose the conclusion of peace. The Carlists are represented as panic-stricken. They lack money and provisions. Many priests and Catholic families are quitting the country.

Of the members of the new Cortes, 300 have been returned without a protest being entered against their election. In fifteen of the cases where protests have been made they are considered unimportant.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The correspondent of the *Times* with the Carlists, who reported in a previous dispatch dated the 14th that the Alfonsists under Quesada had been repulsed in the battle of the 13th with the loss of 2,000 men, explains that the telegram was sent off before the battle was finished, and he now states that reinforcements afterward arrived for the Alfonsists and the Carlists were repulsed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RUMORS REGARDING GEN. SCHENCK—NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION IN WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The rumors of the resignation of Gen. Schenck, the American Minister, continue to circulate. The *Central News* is authority for the following, which is published in this afternoon's papers here: "Gen. Schenck's resignation has been tendered and accepted. He intends to remain in London to answer any charge that may be brought against him respecting the affairs of the Emma Mine."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—No official information has been received by the President confirming the reported resignation of Minister Schenck. There is no doubt that telegraphic correspondence has been pending for some days between the Department of State and Minister Schenck concerning his probable resignation.

ELECTION OF JACOB BRIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Jacob Bright, Radical, has been elected to Parliament from Manchester, polling 22,535 votes, against 20,974 for Mr. Powell, Conservative.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

DEBATE ON THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons to-night the Merchant Shipping bill was debated. Mr. Plimsoll complained that throughout the bill the ship-owner counted for everything, the seaman for nothing. He objected strongly to the provisions concerning Courts of Survey, because they left the matter practically in the hands of the Board of Trade, which had hitherto combined the maximum of interference with the minimum of management. He declared the restrictions relative to grain and deck cargoes absolutely valueless, because of the facility with which they could be evaded. He said he would introduce amendments in committee. After further debate the bill was read a second time.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL BANK QUESTION ADJUSTED.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—The Austrian and Hungarian Cabinets are reported to have agreed that the Austrian National Bank shall establish a Hungarian bank of issue, and guarantee the latter's notes and accept them the same as its own. This solves the principal difficulty in negotiating the renewal of the Austro-Hungarian compromise.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THREE OF THE MURDERERS OF MR. BIRCH CAPTURED—CONFESSION OF ONE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A telegram from Sir William Jervois, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, to the Earl of Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary says that three of the actual murderers of Mr. Birch, the English Resident at Perak, have been captured. One of them has confessed everything. He says that nine men perpetrated the murder and he has given their names.

BELGIUM.

CARL VOGT SENTENCED TO DEATH—AN APPEAL TAKEN.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.—Carl Vogt, the murderer who was extradited from the United States, has been sentenced to death. He has appealed to the Court of Cassation. Final judgment is expected about the end of March.

GERMANY.

ARNIM SUMMONED TO TRIAL IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The *Post's* special telegram announces that Count von Arnim has been summoned to Berlin to stand trial on a charge of treason for publishing the pamphlet *Pro Nihilo*. It is said that the Count has decided to disobey the summons.

WINSLOW.

THE FAMILY OF THE FORGER ON THE WAY TO LONDON.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 17.—The wife, son, and sister of Winslow, the Boston forger, leave for London at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

ANALYSIS OF THE RETURNS—REPUBLICANS VICTORIOUS IN A LARGE PORTION OF THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The returns from the State of the local elections held on Tuesday last show that a light vote has been polled in comparison with the figures which re-elected Hartranft last November. The central, northern, and north-eastern sections show heavy Republican gains. In Philadelphia, which saved Hartranft from defeat last November, the strength of the Republican Party was not brought out. Harrisburg, Dauphin County, which last year gave Patterson, Republican, for Mayor, 133 majority, this year gives over 1,100. Like gains are shown throughout the county. In the north-eastern sections of the State, Allentown, Lehigh County, elected the Mayor and gave Republican majorities in the City Councils. The retiring officials are all Democrats. W. H. Shultz, Republican, was chosen Chief Burgess of Easton. The City Council will stand eleven Republicans to ten Democrats. All the officers last year were Democrats. Even in Democratic Scranton the Republicans made a good showing. Last year McKune, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 629 over Wilson, Republican, while on Tuesday, Fuller, Democrat, for City Treasurer, received only about three hundred majority. In Norristown, Gov. Hartranft's home, the Republicans were successful in every office except two.

Coming to the inland cities and counties, Lancaster, which last February gave Stauffer, Republican, for Mayor, 448 majority, shows a reduced Republican majority on the local ticket, occasioned by dissatisfaction. The party here was split by the "Little Pilgrims" and the "Independents." Olmstead for Lieutenant Governor in 1874 had but 109 majority in Lancaster City. Reading shows a very light vote, Henry A. Tyson, (Dem.,) being chosen Controller. Last Spring Evans, Republican, for Mayor, received 297 majority. In Pottsville, Schuylkill County, M. B. Bell was re-elected Chief Burgess; the Republicans making very good gains throughout the county, which last Spring gave Powell, Democrat, for Mayor, 490 majority, elected Col. Starkweather, Republican, to that position by over 100. The Republicans here gained considerably in this section, which last Fall was considered rather shaky for Hartranft. The currency question, boom bill, and measures relating to the lumber regions, have held the party in check here. George Delemater, Republican, for Mayor, has 280 majority over Henry Church in Meadville. The vote here was the largest ever cast, and Republican gains are the result. In Titusville the Republicans elected D. H. Mitchell for Mayor, being the first office they have secured for three years. The gains thereabouts are large. Last February William Rawle, Republican, for Mayor of Erie, received 2,500 votes, there being no opposition. This year J. W. Hammond, Republican, is elected Mayor by a small majority, the Republicans holding their own, but making no gains. The Republicans carried Pittsburg and Allegheny Cities on Tuesday by small majorities, but little interest being manifested in the result. Last February, Magee, Democrat, was chosen Mayor of Pittsburg by 3,416 majority over McKee, Independent, while in 1874 McCarthy, Republican, defeated Guthrie, Democrat, for Mayor by 1,071. In Montoursville, Montour County, the contest turned on a question of reform. Israel Buck was elected Burgess, and a Reform Town Council chosen. In Emporium the Democrats elected their Burgess, four of the six Councilmen, Judge, and Inspector of Elections, and the two Assistant Assessors. The Republicans elected two Councilmen, Constable, and Collector, High and Borough Constables, Auditor, and Assessor.

In Hummelstown, a Republican stronghold, C. A. Nissely was elected Chief Burgess, Daniel Bolton, Assessor, H. Wells, Burrough Constable, all Republicans, and Richard Wall, a Democrat, was elected Auditor. The Democrats elected two out of the six Councilmen in Johnstown, Cambria County. Judge George W. Early, Citizens' candidate, was elected Burgess unanimously. On Friday the Republicans elected the rest of the borough officers, including Jacob Wefts and L. A. Dill for School Directors, and James Eldridge Auditor. In Conemaugh Borough, Cambria County, a Citizens' ticket was chosen almost unanimously.

EX-GOV. MOSES' IMPEACHMENT.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—The articles of impeachment of Judge Montgomery Moses were formally read before the Senate to-day, and to-morrow was fixed for the trial. Moses will demand thirty days to prepare his defense.

POLITICS IN THE WEST.

THE INFLATIONISTS OF ILLINOIS.

A CONVENTION OF INDEPENDENTS HELD AT DECATUR—AN OFFICE-SEEKERS' GATHERING—THE TICKET NOMINATED AND THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The Independent or Inflation Convention of Illinois was held in Decatur yesterday. It was in the main a queer gathering of peculiar politicians, one-half of whom were prospective candidates, and the balance all at sea at first as to the principles and the men they would indorse. The delegates, of whom there were about 200, represented the Independent or Granger element, with the exception, perhaps, of the delegation from Cook County, assembled in the forenoon at the Decatur Opera-house, and held as harmonious a meeting as was possible for men with so much diversity of sentiment and local prejudices. The Democrats had laid their plans for the nomination of Hon. A. A. Glenn, the present Lieutenant Governor, for Governor; but when it became evident in the caucus that Glenn's chances were worth nothing, the Democrats espoused the cause of Flagg, while the Kewanee County delegates brought out Lewis Steward, of Kendall County, and the contest narrowed itself down to these latter two men. The convention got into working order with W. C. Flagg, of Marion, as chairman, and about the first thing done was the selection of a State Central Committee, the Chairman being James Springer, of Cook County. Delegates to the National Convention to be held in Indianapolis were then elected, each district having the privilege of choosing two, with alternates. Four delegates at large were also selected.

By this time the Committee on Platform submitted the following, which was adopted after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the preservation of our national life imperatively demands that every American voter shall attend with care to all primary nominations, and the election of competent and honest men to all offices in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That we demand the immediate reform of abuses in the civil service, through which patronage of the Government is dispensed as a reward for partisan service, rather than with regard to the public necessities.

Resolved, That we are in favor of improving and perfecting the navigation of our lakes and rivers, and water connections, as soon as it can be possibly done.

Resolved, That we demand a repeal of the specie resumption and the National Bank acts, and the substitution of legal paper money for the National Bank circulation, the perfecting of the monetary system, based upon the faith and the resources of the nation, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, except that portion of the interest and principal of the present public debt that is by the express terms of the law creating it made payable in metallic money; this money to be made interchangeable at the option of holders with registered Government bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

Resolved, That as the tendency of much of the legislation of Congress has been to enhance the value of the interest-bearing bonds of the Government, and to depreciate the value of the equally sacred obligations issued to the people as their circulating medium; therefore we demand in all future legislation legal and exact justice to all classes.

Resolved, That we demand the reserving of the public lands, the heritage of the people, for the actual settler, and not another acre for railroads or speculators.

Resolved, That we demand the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally on capital and labor; the removal of the unjust technicalities, delays, and discriminations in the administration and adoption of the measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in the mining, manufacturing, and building pursuits.

Resolved, That the right of the Legislature to regulate and control railroads and other corporations by State laws must be vindicated, established, and maintained as an essential of State Government.

Resolved, That we demand the reduction of all public expenditures, to the end that taxation may be reduced to the lowest possible limits.

The speakers, who took occasion to vent their views on the platform of principles, held all legislation for the payment of bonds in gold to be class legislation, and a thing to be denounced by the people at large. The Supreme Court had decided greenbacks to be money, and there was no going behind the Court. The Convention then proceeded to the nominations. That of Governor created considerable excitement, there being four candidates in the field. On the first ballot, however, Lewis Steward, of Kendall County, was nominated by a large vote. At the evening session the nomination of a State ticket was concluded. The choice for Lieutenant Governor fell upon J. H. Pickerell, of Macon County; for Secretary of State, M. M. Hooton, of Marion; for Auditor, John Hise, of Chicago; for Treasurer, Henry T. Aspen, of Champaign; for Attorney General, W. S. Coy. At the conclusion of this portion of the proceedings Mr. Murphy, of Cook County, presented a resolution denouncing convict labor in the State Penitentiary, and it was adopted. A resolution recommending a reduction in the tolls on the Illinois and Michigan Canal was also adopted. The convention then adjourned.

Lewis Steward, the nominee for Governor, is fifty years old, and was a War Democrat. He has for years been engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements. His acceptance of the nomination has not yet been received. Pickerell is a cattle breeder, Hooton a farmer, Aspen a stock man, Hise a Chicago politician, and Coy a lawyer. It is an undisguised fact that the Independents were completely captured by the Democrats. Gov. Glenn was the Democratic first choice for Governor should the Independents nominate any one but Steward. In the event of the latter's nomination, they were to indorse him at the Democratic Convention when it should meet and avoid a collision with what they feared would be too heavy a body. Not getting Glenn, they were to fill up the balance of the ticket with Democrats, and in this they succeeded. In this they were aided by a half-dozen Republican wire-pullers, who wanted to get a ticket as obnoxious as possible to their own party.

THE INFLATIONISTS OF INDIANA.

THE CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS—A "NON-EXPORTABLE" CURRENCY—GREENBACKS TO BE PRINTED AND "LADLED OUT"—POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEETING.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876.

On arriving from New-York early to-day, in the gray dawn of a snowy morning, the first view of an outpost of the Greenback Convention, which was to assemble in the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock, was not encouraging. Going into my hotel, I met in the corridor a person of granger-like appearance, who had evidently been helping the adjacent barkeeper all night in the circulation of greenbacks. This person, seeing my carpet-bag, accosted me with, "Are you a delegate?" Answering in the negative, he came back with, "Ain't you in favor of greenbacks?" To this I replied that there was nothing I so much desired as a sufficiency of greenbacks for my individual use. His eyes sparkled as he replied, "That's it exactly. That's sound. Now, how are we to get enough of greenbacks? Let the Government print 'em and ladle 'em out. That's our plan. We're having this show to make 'em do it." Having this financial information I left the Greenbacker with the reflection that while the incident might not be the key-note of the convention, it should not be passed by as entirely without suggestion.

At 10 o'clock the Academy was found cold, cheerless, and empty. At 10:30 there were no increase in heat, but there was a score or two of spectators in the gallery, some three hundred delegates on the floor, and fifteen gentlemen besides the reporters on the spacious stage. The appearance of the delegates certainly proved that they were in urgent need of more greenbacks, but they did not look as though they had bestowed any intense study upon the subject of finance, or that if they did, that they would ever be able to make any substantial progress in that abstruse science. Perhaps it was the freezing atmosphere of the hall that kept the convention so quiet and melancholy. Certainly it was the most orderly of all possible conventions during its preliminary stages. Mr. E. Olleman, Chairman of the State Committee, having called the convention to order, informed the delegates that the eyes not only of Indiana but of the nation were upon them, and then, in accordance with the prepared programme, named Hon. Angus Walcott, of White, who was, of course, elected. Mr. Walcott, on taking the Chair, made a long speech, filled with the usual conditions of the Greenbackers, the gist of which was contained in the declaration that the best money was a domestic money not based upon coin, as it would thus be non-exportable, and be kept at home. He, however, neglected to inform the convention that he had some years ago deserted the Republican Party because he had been unable to obtain any vote but his own for United States Senator. But Mr. Walcott is an honest, clever, gentleman personally, and as he made a passably good presiding officer, the convention probably did not care to have an unpleasant past dug up. When Mr. Walcott concluded the convention proceeded to name delegates at large to the National Greenback Convention, and then Presidential electors at large. After this came a deluge of resolutions from all parts of the hall, containing all sorts of financial vagaries, all of which were referred to the committee without debate, although three or four gentlemen tried very hard to get in a word edgeways. The committee went out and there was a painful pause, made more painful by the still increasing cold. But in a surprisingly short time, considering the elaborate platform reported, the committee came back, and the delegates tried to warm themselves by cheering the financial portion. The platform as unanimously adopted was as follows:

We, the independent people of Indiana, being impressed with the necessity of a unity of action to secure a reform in the administration of the affairs of state, the better to secure relief to the toiling masses against the extravagance and corruptions that have entered into every department of government, and to secure such a radical change of the financial policy as shall inure to the benefit of all classes of American citizens alike, do hereby make declaration of our principles and invite the co-operation and support of all true men.

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this Government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business.

Resolved, That the circulating notes of all national and State banks, as well as all local currency, should be withdrawn from circulation, and a paper money issued by the Government in payment of and exchange for its obligations, directly to the people, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations.

Resolved, That such money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included (except that portion of the interest and principal of the public debt that is by the express terms of the law creating it made payable in metallic money shall so be paid;) this money to be interchangeable at the option of the holders with registered Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

We demand that the present bonded debt of the country be refunded, as speedily as possible, into registered, interchangeable bonds, that shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

That as the public domain is the rightful heritage of the people, it should not be distributed to speculators or corporations, but reserved for actual settlers, and we favor the giving to each of the Union soldiers of the late war 160 acres of said land of the public domain, without the condition of actual occupation.

We demand and insist upon severe retrenchment and economy in all branches of the public service.

R. M. HAZELITT, Chairman.

B. F. JONES, Secretary.

We recommend the adoption of this resolution, independent of the platform:

Resolved, That while we regard the attempt to drag the common school question into the coming campaign as unnecessary, yet we do not hesitate to declare it as our well-considered opinion that the fund set apart by the State for educational purposes should ever remain one and undivided, and that no part of it should ever be devoted to the maintenance of any sectarian or denominational school whatever.

By this time the atmosphere in the hall had got so near the freezing point that the remaining business was hurried through without ceremony. The nomination for Governor being in order, Hon. Franklin Landers, of Marion, was chosen. Mr. Landers has become famous during the present session of Congress as the "Great Unrecognized," because of his repeated failures to get the eye of Speaker Kerr in order to introduce his greenback resolutions. A telegram from Mr. Landers, saying he would rise or fall by greenbacks, having been read, the convention selected its presiding officer, Mr. Walcott, for Lieutenant Governor, and in like manner chose Le Roy Templeton, of Benton, for Secretary of State. The first contest was on Auditor, but on the first ballot Morris N. Bundy, of Henry, was named by a large majority. The great fight, however, and the most significant incident to this point, was over the contest for State Treasurer. Up to this point the only thing which put any life into the body was the boisterous persistence of an old gentleman in demanding of any one named for an office to present himself on the stage before the vote was taken and promise to support the platform and ticket; the only exception he would allow was in the case of Landers, and he continued to make a row about him even until the telegram about rising and falling was read.

But, as before intimated, the convention ceased shivering and became warm only when the Treasurership was reached. Mr. Lofton, of Marion, was first on his feet, and named Col. B. C. Shaw, in whose behalf he delivered a fervent eulogy, but neglected to add that he is the present Democratic incumbent of the office. This omission was soon filled by the anxiety of a delegate, who asked the question and the fact came out, and there was trouble immediately. Several delegates wanted to know whether Col. Shaw was to run as an Independent, as the Greenbackers now call themselves or as a Democrat. In response an adroit letter was read from the Treasurer, but its effect was spoiled by an excited delegate declaring that they did not want to put a horse on the track until they knew what colors he was to bear, and a still more excited delegate averring that last evening Col. Shaw had said that if he were tendered the Democratic nomination he should accept it. Then there was a storm. Many delegates shouted that Democrats or Republicans were not wanted—that Independents were required. The end of it was that Lofton, with a few of his friends, bolted, after having withdrawn the name of Shaw, and that J. Q. A. Newson, of Bartholomew, who was the opposing candidate, was nominated by acclamation. This episode being ended, nominations for Attorney General were called, but, the convention being nearly frozen, they were laid over until after recess, and only a moment's pause was had to enable James Buchanan, the Indiana greenback engineer, to present and have unanimously adopted a resolution declaring Hon. Newton Booth, of California, the choice of the Independents of Indiana for President of the United States. Then the convention hastily adjourned to thaw out.

This was the convention in its material points on the surface, and its real nature was not, in one sense, difficult to discover. It was in every essential sense a convention of soreheads; of men who in the remote and recent past have sought to cripple the Republican party because they were not given office. As a sample, Mr. Olleman, Chairman of the State Committee, can be cited, who is known in the State politics as "Weary Olleman," for the reason that about four years ago he wrote to Hon. John Coburn that he was weary of waiting for the office of Collector of the Indianapolis District. From what transpired on the floor of the convention and from what appeared outside, it was plain that a majority of the so-called delegates formerly claimed to be Republicans, but it was also apparent that the greenback movement is, and is intended to be, nothing more than a tail to the Democratic kite, or a bid of disappointed office-seekers for office. My own opinion is that it is the latter, and a few facts seem to confirm it. There is a general concession that the present so-called Independent movement is the dying struggle of the Grangers in this State. When the Grangers last ran a State ticket they polled some 17,000 votes, thus holding the balance of power and giving the State to the Democrats, but gaining nothing for themselves either in the way of office or in any recognition of their professed principles. Possibly the leaders have become disgusted with Democracy and are prepared to do it what damage they can, but as yet there is nothing to prove it. There are many Republicans as well as Democrats stricken with the greenback lunacy. There are so large a majority of the former in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act that many are carried further, and it is hoped, if not to carry them into the Democratic camp entirely, to at least force them to give aid and comfort to that party. That to control this vote, or at least to attempt to do it, in the Democratic interest, cannot be doubted; whether it can be done or not the future will show. It must be added, however, that the true Republicans of Indiana, so far as I have yet been able to converse with them, do not appear to be in the least frightened by this movement. They say, without exception, that the greenback movement of to-day cannot compare in magnitude with the Granger movement of two years ago. Many go further, and say that it is a two-edged sword that if kept in the fight may give the Republicans a slight wound, but will give Democracy its death blow. Until the nominations are made by all the parties and the contest formally opened, these and kindred subjects must remain matters of speculation, and it is hardly prudent to give as fact what is of necessity mere conjecture.

TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE.

ARMY OFFICERS TESTIFYING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE ACCUSED—A MAIL-CARRIER'S EVIDENCE—THE PRESIDENT'S TESTIMONY PRESENTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—At the Babcock trial today every seat was occupied, the audience being almost as large as on any day during the past week. A number of notable people not heretofore in attendance were present when the court opened. Prominent among these was Gen. Sherman, who was present to testify for Gen. Babcock. Gen. Simpson, trim and erect, was also on hand, and the white heads of Gen. Harney and ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie were conspicuous. The defense began the day's work by putting Gen. Simpson on the stand. His testimony related entirely to the defendant's previous good reputation. The prosecution had no question to ask of this class of witnesses. Following in quick succession on the witness stand were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Harney, Gen. Sturgis, and Col. Babbitt, Commander of the St. Louis Arsenal. Ex-Secretary Borie was the next witness. His short figure, white hair and whiskers, and earnest smile combined to make him an object of considerable interest to the spectators. He appeared very zealous for the defense, answering the questions addressed to him with somewhat extended eulogies. The prosecution exhibited little interest in the proceedings until ex-Gov. Fletcher was called to testify concerning a certain interview he had with Joyce, in the Missouri Penitentiary, and to identify the letter from Joyce to Babcock, introduced in evidence and referred to below. Fletcher was very sharply cross-examined as to how he got the letter, and his reasons for delivering it to Babcock's attorneys. He admitted that he obtained the letter from Mrs. Joyce as the attorney of her husband, and that he delivered it to Babcock's attorneys without instruction to so do. The President's deposition was read in evidence, certain portions being stricken out as irrelevant at the instance of counsel for the Government.

The sensation of the day was the introduction of the witness James Magill, to prove that Joyce had withdrawn the letters mailed to Babcock and Avery by the witness Everest. Magill was under under a high state of excitement from the time he went on the witness stand, and his deportment while under cross-examination was extraordinary to say the least. One of the attorneys for the defense admitted to-night that while Magill's story was undoubtedly truthful, his manner had been most unfortunate, and afforded just ground for the suspicion that the witness had been trained for the occasion. An incident of the morning was a consultation between ex-Attorney General Williams, of counsel for defense, and Roger M. Sherman, of the District Attorney's office in New-York. The attorneys for the defense have written a letter to Attorney General Pierrepont vindicating Sherman from the charges that he had acted dishonorably in his relations with the Government attorneys here.

Mr. Storrs, of counsel for the defense, stated to-night that on to-morrow morning he would formally ask the court to instruct the jury to acquit without further delay. The basis of this request will be that the prosecution having closed, and having utterly failed to make out a case, it is within the province of the court to give instructions for immediate acquittal.

It is not expected that the argument will be reached to-morrow. District Attorney Dyer says he will occupy the forenoon in the rebuttal, and there will doubtless be a sur-rebuttal by the defense, taking up the afternoon. The order of argument will be Storrs, Dyer, Porter, and Broadhead.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Upon the resumption of the trial of Gen. Babcock this morning a number of witnesses were upon the stand to testify to the character of the defendant. Gen. W. T. Sherman testified: I am General of the Army of the United States; I have known Gen. O. E. Babcock intimately; I have known him since 1861, but my better knowledge of him dates from the time he brought me a dispatch at Savannah from Gen. Grant; since then I have known him almost constantly; his reputation has been very good; I never heard it questioned until these troubles; I have seen Gen. Babcock a hundred times in the Executive Mansion, next the President's room—it might be called the ante-room; those who go to the President see Gen. Babcock first, and perhaps accomplish the object of the visit without seeing the President at all; Gen. Babcock also opens the letters, distributes them, and answers all except the most important; he is a kind of intermediator between the people and the President. Testimony as to good character was also given by Gen. James H. Simpson, of the Corps of Engineers; Gen. W. S. Harney, Capt. L. S. Babbitt, commanding the St. Louis Arsenal; Gen. S. B. Sturges, in command of this post, and Hon. A. E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy. At this point ex-Gov. Fletcher was put upon the stand and identified several letters from Babcock to Joyce as those placed in his possession a few weeks ago by Mrs. Joyce. Only one of these letters was read at this stage of the trial. It was dated March 17, 1874, and directed to Joyce, in San Francisco. It is in reply to Joyce's message to Babcock: "Tell Douglass to call off his scandal hounds, that only blacken the memory of Ford and friends." Gen. Babcock informs Joyce that there are no charges against Ford, and tells him that he believes he [Joyce] was sent to San Francisco because of his high standing with the Commissioner.

The defense then introduced two letters from Deputy Commissioner H. C. Rogers to Gen. McDonald, dated respectively Washington, March 3, and March 22, 1875, to show, as counsel said, that as late as the date of these letters there was no suspicion of Gen. McDonald, either by Mr. Rogers or the department. The first letter asks, on behalf of Mr. Rogers and Commissioner Douglass, that McDonald will find a place as Deputy Collector, in Arkansas or elsewhere, for a young man well qualified for such position, and states that such a favor on the part of McDonald would be an accommodation to a member of the Cabinet. The other letter refers to a probability of the appointment of Mr. Douglass to a Judgeship of the Court of Claims, and solicits McDonald's influence in his [Rogers'] behalf for the place to be made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Douglass. This letter was referred to by Mr. Rogers in his testimony. E. A. Warner, Cashier of the Lindell Hotel, testified that Hoge was at that hotel in November, 1874. Gen. J. L. Fullerton, lawyer, of this city, testified to knowing Gen. Babcock in the army during the late war, and since then in Washington; his reputation was good.

Three gentlemen connected with the Post Office in this city testified as to the street letter-box system here, stating it was unsafe to deposit valuable letters in the boxes, and that the public had been repeatedly cautioned against doing so. There was no rule or regulation prohibiting it, however. The defense then introduced several letters from Joyce to Gen. Babcock, written at different times from 1870 to 1873. Some of them inclosed editorials, written by Joyce and published in the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald*, on San Domingo affairs. They were designed to show his zealousness in political matters. Another, from Little Rock, Ark., apprised Gen. Babcock of the election of Powell Clayton as United States Senator, and stated this election would carry Arkansas for Grant, and another inclosed resolutions to the memory of Charles W. Ford, adopted at a public meeting here soon after that gentleman's death. Answers to these letters were then produced and read, also two or three others. All of these letters are of a social character, and indicate that the writers of them are on friendly terms, but contain no allusions whatever to Ring matters or anything connected with revenue affairs.

C. C. Dickinson, Chief Clerk of the Controller's Office, Washington, and George O. Benjamin, connected with the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, under Babcock, were then called to identify for the prosecution the signature of George S. Joyce, door-keeper at the President's Mansion, to whom the dispatch of April 23, 1875, addressed to Babcock, was traced, but they failed to satisfactorily identify his signature.

The court then ruled on the three dispatches which have been held in reserve two or three days. The following was admitted:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3, 1874.

Gen. O. E. Babcock:

Has Secretary or Commissioner ordered anybody here? J.

The following two were ruled out:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1874.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis:

Cannot hear that any one has gone or is going.

O. E. BABCOCK.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1875.

Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington:

Tell Mac to see Parker, of Colorado, and telegraph to Commissioner. Crush out St. Louis enemies.

GRIT.

Regarding the last dispatch the court said as though it was admitted to be in the handwriting of

Joyce, and that it had been sent over the wires, there was no proof that the defendant had received it, or, if he did receive it, that he knew from whom it came, and there was no proof that it was ever answered.

James Magill, a letter-carrier, then testified. In the latter part of February, 1875, I was coming down Pine street, near Fifth; Mr. Joyce accosted me, and said there were two letters in the street letter-box which he wished to get back; he pointed to the box on the south-west corner of Fifth and Pine; I asked Col. Joyce to describe the letters before I opened the box; he said one was addressed to W. O. Avery, Washington, D. C., and marked "personal" in the corner, and the other was to O. E. Babcock, Washington, D. C., and also marked personal; I opened the box, although it was off my district, and searched among the letters, and I found the two and handed them to Col. Joyce.

Mr. Storrs—Did you get a receipt?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Storrs—Isn't it customary?

Witness—Yes, it is; I said, "Look here, Colonel, I want a receipt; if you want to put them in the mail again I will go with you and see it done."

Mr. Storrs—What did he say?

Witness—He said, "Oh, that's all right—hunkidori," or something like that—"It's only a blind."

Mr. Storrs—Is it frequent to give letters back?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Storrs—You sometimes do it?

Witness—On a business route it is frequent; that is, letters are put in and the parties have forgot an inclosure, or something like that, and they are returned to them.

Mr. Storrs—Did you report that matter to the Post Office?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Storrs—Why?

Witness—Well, I thought it was so frivolous that there was not any need of saying anything about it.

Mr. Storrs—Did you usually report?

Witness—I usually carried blanks in my satchel, which I had parties sign who wanted letters back, and then I compared the writing.

Mr. Storrs—How did you happen to remember the time this occurred?

Witness—I was house-hunting about that time; I had been looking around four or five days for a house; I had just been to the Polytechnic looking for a man who I had heard had a house; I was on my way down to make a collection; it was my day to collect for seven other carriers.

The cross-examination of this witness was long, sharp, and thorough. Witness had been mail-carrier five years; never gave letters to Col. Joyce at any other time; it was a frequent thing to return letters on business routes; recollected the circumstances particularly, because it was off his beat; had opened boxes frequently on business streets and returned letters, but he could not recollect the names of any persons for whom he had done it.

AN OBLIGING MAIL CARRIER.

When pressed very closely, witness said he had returned a letter to George W. Fishback; had returned them to many business houses on Main street, but could not swear to any particular firm. He was repeatedly pressed to recollect the name of anybody else for whom he had taken letters out of boxes, but he could not remember one; he carried blank receipts; had blank receipts with him when he gave letters to Joyce, but Joyce refused to give him a receipt, saying, "Oh, that is all right," "hunkidori," or something of that sort; "it's only a blind;" it occurred on the last day of February, 1875, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon; did not tell the Postmaster about the matter, nor any one else about the Post Office; mentioned the matter first last Saturday night to his wife; had been reading in the papers the testimony of Mr. Everest about putting letters in a letter-box, and recollected he had given Joyce just such letters; ruminated over the matter a while and then told his wife; the next evening, (Sunday,) after going off duty, went to the Lindell Hotel, saw Gen. Babcock and told him the circumstance, and Babcock sent him to Judge Porter, to whom he repeated his story. He gave full details of the matter to no one but Storrs and Porter outside his own family; no one had been to see him about it before he went to the Lindell Hotel; he consulted with no one but his wife; he repeated the addresses of letters given to Joyce as O. E. Babcock and Col. W. O. Avery. He would not admit that he had talked about the matter to anybody except some letter-carriers at the Post Office to-day. Col. Dyer pressed him very hard, but he would not acknowledge he had any intercourse or conversation with any other than those mentioned above. The witness then went into a long account of his various occupations since he had lived in the city, but gave nothing more bearing on the case. The prosecution will offer testimony in rebuttal of this evidence to-morrow.

Mr. Storrs then asked for the deposition of the President, which was produced by the Clerk, and it was read by Judge Porter. As several objections had been made to questions and answers, Judge Dillon, during the noon recess, looked it over and marked the objections overruled or sustained, leaving this deposition, however, it is said, very nearly in the same form as it was originally, and is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPOSITION.

The following is the President's deposition in full as filed in the United States Circuit Court in the case of Gen. Babcock:

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Eastern District of Missouri.—The United States vs. Orville E. Babcock.—Transcript of stenographer's notes of the deposition of U. S. Grant for the defendant, taken at Washington, February, 1876.

Direct examination by Mr. Cook:

Q.—How long have you known Gen. Babcock, and how intimately? A.—I have known him since 1863; we first met during the Vicksburg campaign in that year; since March, 1864, I have known him intimately.

Q.—Please state in what various capacities he has been employed, and what positions he has held since 1863. A.—From about March, 1864, to the 4th of March, 1869, he was aid de camp on my military staff; since that time up to the time of his indictment he has been acting as my private secretary, and in addition to that for several years he has been Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Q.—As your private secretary, please state what were his general duties? A.—His general duties were to carry all communications from the President to Congress, to have charge and supervision over all of the correspondence, particularly of official correspondence, and in his capacity of private secretary he received my mails, opened my letters and read them. In regard to many of them, he gave directions to the departments without reference to me, and such as required any dictation or answer from me he submitted to me.

Q.—His relations with you were confidential?

A.—Very.

Q.—Do you know whether, during the period of time that Gen. Babcock has been your private secretary, he has been frequently applied to by persons throughout the country to lay their special matters before you or before the various departments?

Counsel for the prosecution objects to the question as irrelevant and incompetent to the issues in the case.

A.—That was the frequent and you might say almost daily occurrence.

Q.—In what manner, so far as you have observed with reference to the public interest, has Gen. Babcock discharged his duties as your private secretary?

Objected to by counsel for the prosecution as immaterial and irrelevant.

A.—I have always regarded him as most efficient and most faithful.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the general reputation of Gen. Babcock in the city where he has lived, among his associates and his acquaintances, in the Army and elsewhere, for honesty and integrity?

A.—I suppose that I might say that I have been acquainted with his general reputation in the Army and where he is known; where he has lived elsewhere I do not know anything about it, but I suppose myself to be acquainted with the reputation he has in the Army and in this city.

Q.—Now state, if you please, what his general reputation is and has been? A.—I have always supposed it to be good; if twelve years' intimate association with a man gives one an opportunity of judging what other people think of him, I certainly have had a good opportunity not only of knowing his character myself, but of knowing the reputation he sustains.

Q.—And from these opportunities what has been his reputation? A.—Good.

Q.—Were you acquainted with C. W. Ford, of St. Louis, in his lifetime, and what, if any, position did he hold at the time of his death? A.—I was intimately acquainted with Mr. Ford; first in the State of New-York when I was a Lieutenant in the Army; he was then a young lawyer, living in the same town where I was stationed; then from 1854 to 1860 we were both living in St. Louis County, and our relations were intimate from 1854 up to the day of his death; he was connected with the United States Express Company in St. Louis, and from 1869, (but I will not be sure about that,) to his death he was Collector of Internal Revenue of the First Collection District of Missouri.

Q.—State what, if any, applications were made at the time of his decease as to the appointment of his successor?

Question objected to by counsel for the prosecution as unnecessary, irrelevant, and incompetent.

A.—It will be impossible for me to remember all of the applications that were made for the place. I do remember, however, of Gen. Babcock bringing me a dispatch that was addressed to him from John A. Joyce, practically applying for the place.

Answer objected to by counsel for the prosecution unless the telegram is produced.

Q.—Have you that dispatch? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you know where it is personally? A.—No; I suppose it could be found. I think very likely either Gen. Babcock's counsel or the District Attorney at St. Louis has it.

Q.—Were there any requests or communications with regard to the appointment of Mr. Ford's successor emanating from his sureties?

Objected to by counsel for the prosecution as immaterial, irrelevant, and incompetent.

A.—When Gen. Babcock showed me that dispatch from John A. Joyce I said to him that, Mr. Ford having died very suddenly, and away from home, I should be guided largely in selecting his successor by the recommendations or wishes of his bondsmen; that I thought they were entitled at least to approve of the appointment of the man who should go in and settle up the affairs of his office.

Answer objected to by counsel for the prosecution on the ground that it is incompetent for the witness to state conversations between himself and the defendant of the nature given.

Q.—What did you ultimately decide to do with reference to the appointment, and to whom, if to any one, did you decide to leave the naming of his successor?

Objected to by counsel for the prosecution as irrelevant and incompetent.

A.—That was answered in my answer to the previous question.

Q.—Whom did the bondsmen actually recommend?

Objected to as incompetent and irrelevant.

A.—Constantine Maguire.

Q.—And on whose recommendation exclusively was he appointed? A.—I could not say on whose recommendation exclusively; he was well recommended and satisfactory to the bondsmen of Mr. Ford.

Answer objected to by counsel for the prosecution unless the recommendations, if in writing, are produced.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock ever in any way, directly or indirectly, urge or request, or seek to influence the appointment of Mr. Maguire, or did he ever exchange a word with you on the subject which indicated that he desired his appointment?

Objected to on the ground of irrelevancy and incompetency. The witness cannot state conversations between himself and defendant.

A.—I do not think he ever did; I do not think he was aware of the existence of Constantine Maguire before his recommendation.

Q.—Did you inform Gen. Babcock that you intended to leave the name of Ford's successor to his bondsmen, and did you request him so to notify these parties.

Objected to on the ground of irrelevancy and incompetency; the question is answered in a previous answer.

Q.—It embraces, perhaps, this addition, Did you request him to notify the parties? Same objection as to previous question. A.—That part I don't remember; it was not expected or thought of that this would ever become a matter of investigation, and therefore my memory would not be accurate.

Q.—Are the telegrams now shown you the ones received in relation to the appointment of Mr. Maguire?

Objected to as immaterial and incompetent, and because the papers do not purport to be originals.

A.—I have no doubt that these are the dispatches or copies of the dispatches that I received, or if not, telegrams similar in tenor to those that were received.

The papers were marked exhibits Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Q.—There is a letter, Mr. President, connected with these telegrams dated Jan. 4, 1876, from D. D. Pratt, Commissioner. Will you be kind enough to explain how that letter was received by you, and what connection it had with the telegrams?

Objected to as immaterial, irrelevant, and incompetent.

A.—The note from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in answer to a request for me to be furnished with telegrams recommending Maguire to the office of Collector.

Answer objected to by prosecution as incompetent and immaterial.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock, so far as you know, ever seek in any way to influence your action in reference to any charge made, or proposed to be made, against Joyce or McDonald, or either of them?

Objected to as incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant.

A.—I do not remember of his ever speaking to me on the subject at all; he certainly took no lively interest in the matter, or I should have remembered it.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock, so far as you know, ever seek in any way to influence your action with reference to any investigation or alleged whisky frauds in St. Louis or elsewhere?

Objected to as immaterial, irrelevant and incompetent.

A.—He did not; possibly I might state right here that I remember but one instance of his ever talking to me at all about the matter of investigations, except since he has been indicted, and then it was simply to say to me that he had asked Mr. Douglass why it was that they threatened all their officials as though they were dishonest persons by sending spies to watch them, and asking why they could not make inspections somewhat as they do in the Army—send a man of character to their distilleries, and take their books and make a report that could be relied on; I believe that he simply told me that he had said this to Mr. Douglas.

Answer objected to by prosecution as immaterial and incompetent in stating conversations between the accused and witness.

Q.—Do you remember the circumstance of Gen. McDonald's being in the City of Washington on the 7th of December, 1874? A.—I do not remember the particular date; I remember the time in question.

Q.—If I understand you correctly Gen. Babcock's conception was that in making the investigation it would be wiser to have it done by men of superior character than by men of inferior and suspicious character?

Objected to by the prosecution as immaterial and irrelevant.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ride with him on or about that date or occasion, and was anything said then by him to you with reference to the investigation of alleged frauds in his district?

Objected to by the prosecution as irrelevant and immaterial. Conversations between John McDonald and witness are not admissible in any theory of this case.]

A.—I did pick him up on the sidewalk as I was taking a drive, and invited him to get in and drive with me. I have no recollection of a single word of conversation on any matter touching his official position or business.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock, at or about that time, say anything to your knowledge; did he in any way undertake to prevent them?

Same objections as to previous question.

A.—I have no recollection of his saying anything about that; he certainly did not intercede with me to prevent them.

Q.—Do you remember the circumstances of the promulgation of any order transferring the various Supervisors from their own to other districts?

Same objections as to previous question.

A.—I do.

Q.—State fully with whom the idea upon which that order was based originated, and the particulars of the reasons which induced you to direct it. Same objection.

A.—Some time while Mr. Richardson was Secretary of the Treasury—I think, at all events, before Mr. Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Douglass expressed the idea to me that it would be a good plan to occasionally change the Supervisors around from one district to another, and I expressed myself favorably to it, but it was not done then and not thought of any more, but when it became evident that the Treasury was being defrauded of a portion of the revenue that it should receive from the distillation of spirits in the West, Secretary Bristow called on me and made a general statement of his suspicions, and I then suggested to him this idea. On that suggestion the order making these transfers of Supervisors was made. At that time I did not understand that there was any suspicion at all of the officials, but I knew that each one of the officials had his own way of transacting his business; that these distillers have so much pecuniary interest in deceiving, the officials would learn their ways and learn how to evade them; and my idea was that by putting new Supervisors acquainted with their duties over them, their crooked ways would be detected. Those are the views I had and the reasons why I suggested the change.

Answer objected to by counsel for the prosecution as incompetent. The reasons why the order was made are not material.

Q.—Can you state whether Mr. Douglass, at that time Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was aware of the fact that you had suggested or made the order?

Same objections as to previous question.

A.—I do not know.

Q.—So far as you personally know? A.—I do not know that he knew anything about it.

Q.—After the order had been finally issued, were any efforts made to induce you to direct its revocation or suspension?

Same objection as to the previous question.

A.—Most strenuous efforts were made.

Q.—Were such efforts made by prominent public men?

Same objection as to previous question.

A.—They were.

Q.—Did you resist the pressure that was made upon you for the revocation or suppression of the order, and if you finally decided to direct the revocation of that order, will you please state why you were induced to do so, and by whom?

Objected to as immaterial and irrelevant and incompetent.

A.—I resisted the effort to have the order revoked until I became convinced that it should be revoked or suspended in the interest of detecting frauds that had already been committed; in a conversation with Supervisor Tutton he stated to me that if the object of that order was to detect frauds that had already been committed, he thought it would fail; he said this order went into effect on the 15th of February; this was in January when we were talking; that it gave the distillers who had been defrauding the Treasury nearly three weeks' notice to get their houses in order, and to be prepared to receive the new Supervisors; that the new Supervisors would probably go into the district where frauds might have been committed, and he would find everything in good order, and would so report; that the order might possibly and probably would result in stopping the frauds at least for a time, but would not lead to the detection of those that had already been committed; he said, if the order was revoked it would be looked upon as a triumph by those who had been defrauding the Treasury; it would throw them off their guard, and he could then send special agents of the Treasury out to these suspected distilleries; we could send good men, such as one he mentioned—Mr. Brooks; he said they could go out and not be known to the distillers, and before they would be aware of it their ways would be discovered, the proofs would be all complete, and then they could seize their distilleries and them, and prosecute them; I was so convinced that his argument was good, and that it was in the interest of punishing frauds that this order should be suspended, that I told them I should suspend it immediately, without any further consultation with anybody; I gave the directions for the suspension of the order making the transfers; my recollection is that I wrote the directions for the order on a card with a pencil, certainly before leaving my office that afternoon, and on that the order went to the Treasury, signed by one of my Secretaries.

Counsel for the prosecution objected to all conversation with Supervisor Tutton and to the statement of the contents of any written document.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock ever in any way, directly or indirectly, seem to influence your action in reference to that order?

Objected to by the prosecution as immaterial and irrelevant.

A.—I do not think he ever did; I do not remember him ever speaking to me about it or exhibiting any interest in the matter.

Q.—From anything that he ever said or did, did you know whether he desired that the order should be revoked or suspended?

Same objection as the previous question.

A.—That, I think, is already fully answered.

Q.—Has Gen. Babcock, so far as you know, or any one for him, undertaken to prevent a full or any investigation of his alleged connection with what is known as the "Whisky Ring" at St. Louis or elsewhere?

Objected to by counsel for prosecution as irrelevant, as calling for the judgment of the witness, not for the acts of the accused.

A.—To my knowledge he has not. Gen. Babcock has complained very bitterly of his treatment after the speech of Mr. Henderson in the Avery trial was delivered.

Prosecution objects to any statements made by the accused to witness.

Q.—Since his indictment, has any effort been made, to your knowlege, to dismiss the indictment found against him, or to enter a *nolle prosequi*, or to in any way interfere with or prevent his trial?

Same objection as to previous question.

A.—No.

Q.—Has Gen. Babcock, so far as you know, ever used any effort with yourself or with any one else to prevent the finding of indictments against any person suspected of complicity with the Whisky Ring at St. Louis?

Same objection as to the previous question.

A.—No.

Q.—Since the finding of these indictments against those persons has Gen. Babcock, so far as you know, ever exhibited any desire to interfere with or prevent the trial, or exhibit any interest, any wish in that direction?

Objected to by the prosecution as incompetent and immaterial, and as calling for the judgment of the witness on the acts and conduct of the accused.

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—At the time the Court of Inquiry was called at Gen. Babcock's request, was it not understood by yourself, and so far as you know by him, that no indictments would be found against him? If so, why did you so understand?

Objected to as immaterial, irrelevant, and incompetent.

A.—No indictment had been found against him. I supposed none would be, because I understood from the Attorney General that the Grand Jury, which was then in session, would adjourn in a day or two. That was the only course left to him then, apparently, at the time he made the request.

Counsel for prosecution objects to statements or information derived from the Attorney General.

Q.—Was not that court called because it was supposed that Gen. Babcock could have no other way of vindicating himself?

Objected to by the prosecution as leading and incompetent.

A.—I so understood.

Q.—Was it not called very soon after he was informed that he could not be heard as a witness in that case?

Objected to as immaterial and irrelevant.

A.—I cannot say any further than his dispatch to the District Attorney asking to be heard.

Q.—Do you know whether he was anxious to appear as a witness in that case?

Objected to as immaterial and irrelevant.

A.—I cannot say any further than his dispatch to the District Attorney asking to be heard.

Q.—Do you know whether he did send a dispatch to the District Attorney for the purpose of being a witness in that case.

Objected to by counsel for the prosecution as immaterial, and the dispatch should be produced.

A.—I know he must have done so because I saw the answer which he received from the District Attorney.

Answer objected to, as the dispatch of the District Attorney should be produced as the best evidence.

Q.—So far as you know, what was the substance of the answer of the District Attorney, Mr. Dyer, to the telegrams of Gen. Babcock desiring to appear as a witness in the Avery case?

Objected to by the counsel for the prosecution as irrelevant, immaterial, and calling for secondary evidence.

A.—He, in substance, informed him that there would be no more criminal prosecutions till, I think, some time in the following month; I do not remember the date accurately.

Q.—And I presume his desire could not be complied with? A.—It amounted to a statement that his desire could not be complied with.

Answer objected to by the counsel for the prosecution for the same reasons as applied to the question.

Q.—Have you ever seen anything in the conduct of Gen. Babcock, or has he ever said anything to you which indicated to your mind that he was in any way interested or connected with the Whisky Ring at St. Louis or elsewhere?

Objected to by the counsel for the prosecution as immaterial, incompetent, and calling for the judgment of the witness on the act of the defendant.

A.—Never.

Q.—In what manner, as regards the public interests, and as evincing his fidelity and integrity, has he performed his duties as your private secretary? Same objection as to the previous question.

A.—Always to my entire and full satisfaction.

Q.—Have you in any form observed or learned anything in conection with Gen. Babcock's conduct which has tended to diminish your confidence in his fidelity and integrity, and is that confidence in his fidelity and integrity still unimpaired and undiminished?

Same objection as the next preceding question.

A.—I always had great confidence in his integrity and his efficiency, and as yet my confidence in him is unshaken; I have never learned anything that would shake that confidence; of course I know of this trial that is progressing.

Cross-examination by Mr. Eaton—Q.—General, of course you do not suppose, do you, that while Gen. Babcock has been your private secretary, and in intimate and confidential relations with you, any one would voluntarily come to you with statements injurious to his reputation?

Objected to by counsel for defendant.

A.—I do not know any such thing.

Q.—Perhaps you are aware, General, that the Whisky Ring have persistently tried to fix the origin of that Ring in the necessity for funds to carry on the political campaigns. Did you ever have any intimation from Gen. Babcock or any one else, in any manner, directly or indirectly, that any funds for political purposes were being raised by any improper methods?

Question objected to by counsel for the defendant.

A.—I never did; I have seen, since these trials, intimations of that sort in the newspapers, but never before.

Q.—Then let me ask you if the prosecuting officers have not been entirely correct in repelling all insinuations that you ever had tolerated any such means for raising funds?

Objected to by counsel for the defendant.

A.—I was not aware that they attempted to repel any insinuations.

Q.—Speaking of C. W. Ford, I presume, General, that your confidence in him continued up to the time of his death? A.—I never had a suspicion that anything was wrong.

Q.—Did you regard his knowledge of men and affairs in St. Louis as trustworthy? A.—I had as much confidence in him that way as any man I knew in St. Louis.

Q.—When did you cease to reside in St. Louis, General? A.—In May, 1860.

Q.—From 1860 down to the time of Mr. Ford's death, Mr. Ford's residence was also in St. Louis? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have private correspondence with Mr. Ford during the time he was Collector?

Objected to by counsel for the defendant.

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you preserve the correspondence? A.—No, I never kept a copy of a letter that I sent to him in my life.

Q.—Did you preserve letters that you received from him? A.—No, Sir; I did not preserve those; we corresponded regularly, because I had such confidence in him that I left him to conduct my own affairs there, and I had to be constantly sending him money; I would send a check of $500, $1,000, and $1,200 at a time, and he would pay out the money and account to me for it; my confidence in him was such that I did this without even saving the letters.

Counsel for the prosecution objects to the latter part of the answer as not responsive to the question.

Q.—Do you remember a letter of Mr. Ford to yourself, dated May 30, 1870, in which he spoke of McDonald as "a bad egg," and as saying to you that he was a discredit to the Administration?

Objected to by counsel for the defendant.

Witness—Was that before or after McDonald's appointment?

Mr. Eaton—It was shortly after McDonald was appointed; very early in that year, if I recollect? A.—I have no recollection of such a letter; I have an indistinct recollection that when McDonald was first recommended for the position he told me, either in a letter or in a conversation, that McDonald would not do; my recollection is that finally he united with others in recommending McDonald; I have a general knowledge that about the time McDonald was being pressed for the appointment Ford thought it was not a suitable appointment, but my recollection is that he afterward acquiesced in it, and possibly either joined in the recommendation, which was a written one, and will be on file in the Treasury Department, or else he told me in a conversation.

Q.—Do you remember whether John A. Joyce was recommended to you as Ford's successor by Gen. Babcock? A.—He was not.

Q.—Was anything said to you by Gen. Babcock between the time of the death of Ford and the appointment of Constantine Maguire touching Joyce's fitness for the place? A.—Babcock presented me a dispatch that he had received from Joyce, saying that he was an applicant or making application for it, I do not remember the wording of it; the substance of it was that he wanted to be Ford's successor; my reply to him was that I should be guided largely in selecting the successor of Mr. Ford by the recommendation of his bondsmen; he having died suddenly, unexpectedly, and away from home I thought they were entitled to be at least consulted as to the successor who should settle up his accounts.

Q.—Did you advise Gen. Babcock to telegraph to Joyce to get the bondsmen of Ford to recommend Joyce for Collector? A.—I made the statement in substance that I have given in answer to a former question; whether I told him to do so by telegraph or not it would be impossible for me to say; that might be regarded at least as authority to so telegraph.

Q.—Did you see any telegram of that character from Babcock to Joyce at that time? A.—I do not remember to have seen any.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock at that time show you a dispatch from Joyce in these words: "St. Louis, Oct. 28, 1873.—See dispatch to the President. We mean it. Mum. Signed Joyce?" A.—I don't think that my memory goes back to that time; since these prosecutions were commenced I have seen that.

Q.—I am asking you in regard to that time. A.—I do not call it to memory.

Q.—Did you receive a protest against the appointment of Constantine Maguire, signed by James E. Yeatman, Robert Campbell, and others?

Objected to by counsel for defendant.

A.—I do not remember such a letter. If such a one was received, it is no doubt on file in the Treasury Department. Such a protest may have been received.

Q.—Your purpose of leaving the nomination of Mr. Ford's successor to his bondsmen was because they were liable on his bond for the administration of his office, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir. Further than that, some of them were men that I knew very well, and had great confidence in.

Q.—Speaking of Ford's objection to McDonald, were you aware that in the matter of education McDonald, when he was appointed, was an ignorant man, barely able to write his name?

Objected to by counsel for the defendant.

A.—I was aware that he was not an educated man, but he was a man that had seen a great deal of the world and of people, and I would not call him ignorant exactly, he was illiterate.

Q.—Did you receive a protest against McDonald's appointment, signed by Carl Schurz, G. A. Finkelnburg, R. T. Van Horn, and other men in Missouri?

Objected to by counsel for defendant.

A.—I do not remember it; I may have done so; I do not know that it would have had any particular weight with me if I had received it, his indorsements being good.

Q.—Was not that objection based on the ground of his entire unfitness for the place? A.—I do not remember if it was received; it is no doubt a matter of record, and can be obtained.

Q.—Did you ever see the paper now shown you? If so, state in whose handwriting it is.

Counsel for defendant objects to any examination in regard to this paper.

A.—As to the handwriting I do not pretend to be an expert; I have had a great many letters from Mr. Ford; that looks like his signature; I do not remember to have ever seen that before, and I do not think I ever did.

Q.—Do you know the other signatures to the paper? A.—No. I know all the parties, but I do not know their signatures.

The paper referred to was marked exhibit No. 6.

Q.—Did you see at or about the time of its date the affidavit now shown you, made by James Marr, taken from the files of the Treasury Department? [a copy of which, marked Exhibit No. 7, is annexed.]

Objected to by defendant's counsel.

A.—If I ever did see that paper it has passed entirely from my memory, and I think it would be impossible that such a document as that could be read by me and I not remember it.

Q.—Do you remember at this distance of time on whose recommendation Mr. Joyce was appointed? A.—My recollection is that when McDonald was appointed Supervisor he asked the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to give him an assistant from his office—some one who was acquainted with the duties; I think there was no acquaintance existing at all between Joyce and McDonald at that time; that is my recollection; I never had heard of Joyce myself, and did not know of the existence of such a man until he was appointed on the recommendation, as I understood, of the then Commissioner, who thought him to be the most capable man in his office; I did not remember about these dispatches at all until since the conspiracy trials have commenced; I have heard Gen. Babcock's explanation of most or all of them since that; many of these dispatches may have been shown to me at the time and explained, but I do not remember it.

Q.—Did you know at the time that during the Fall of 1875, subsequent to your visit to St. Louis, Gen. Babcock corresponded with John McDonald after the latter was indicted, and sent his letter to McDonald under cover to Major E. B. Grimes?

Objected to by defendant's counsel.

A.—No; I was not aware of it at the time.

Q.—Did you know at the time that Gen. Babcock sent cipher dispatches to Major Luckey, at St. Louis, over his own and over a fictitious signature, on the 17th or 18th of last November? A.—I do not remember as to particular dates, but we have an Executive Mansion cipher, so that when myself and Secretaries are separated, dispatches can be sent without being read by the operators. We always have had such a cipher. I have no particular knowledge, but I knew in a general way that they were corresponding while Mr. Luckey was there during the Avery trial, he having gone there, as I understood, as a witness.

Q.—Did you see the dispatches before they were sent? A.—I do not think I saw the dispatches.

Q.—Have you any objections to stating the meaning in that cipher of two words only—the words "Hamlet" and "Bandage"? A.—I never keep the cipher, and I never wrote a cipher dispatch; I never travel without having a Secretary with me.

Q.—You do not know what those words mean? A.—I do not know; when I want to send a dispatch in cipher I give it to one of my Secretaries in the ordinary form, and he transmits it.

Q.—On or about Dec. 5, 1873, did Gen. Babcock show you a dispatch from Joyce to himself in these words, "Is there any hitch in sending Maguire's name to the Senate? Joyce"? A.—I cannot remember particularly; I think, however, Gen. Babcock did ask me if there was any reason why Maguire's name should not be sent; I have an indistinct recollection of his asking me the question.

Q.—You have said that you resisted the pressure brought to bear upon you by prominent public men in regard to the suspension or revocation of the order transferring Supervisors; if you have no objection, will you please state the names of those prominent men who brought that pressure to bear upon you. A.—There were many persons, and I think I could give the names of several Senators and probably members of Congress, but probably I should have to refer to papers that are on file; I do not know that it is material. I know that the pressure was continual from the Supervisors and their friends.

Q.—Can you from memory name any Senators or Representatives? A.—I could name two or three, but I do not believe that it is necessary.

Mr. Eaton.—I will not press it then. Will you please to state whether Gen. Babcock showed you, on or about the time of its date, a dispatch to him in these words: "St. Louis, Feb. 3, 1875. Gen. O. E. Babcock, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. We have official information that the enemy weakens. Push things. Sylph?" A.—I do not remember of ever seeing that dispatch until since these prosecutions have commenced.

Q.—Did you know that Gen. Babcock was at that time in correspondence with Joyce about the transfer of Supervisors? A.—I know that he received frequent letters from Joyce, for I saw a number of them myself, and those I did see were generally as to what he was doing in the way of writing editorials for the different papers, and inclosing editorials which he would say in his letters he had written, and asking how he liked the tone of them, and so on; I recollect him saying in one letter that some papers in the State of Missouri, and perhaps in Arkansas—at different points, at all events—were willing to publish as editorial matter what he would write for them.

Answer objected to by counsel for the prosecution as going beyond the scope of the question.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Gen. Babcock prior to May, 1875, in reference to a letter written by J. J. Brooks to Deputy Commissioner Rogers?

Objected to by counsel for the defendant.

A.—I do not remember dates, but I remember of his showing me a letter that had been handed him from somebody in Philadelphia to Mr. Rogers, and he said that it appeared in his judgment to be simply black-mailing, and I think that was the occasion on which he told me what he had stated to Mr. Douglass; that is as I remember now.

Q.—Do you remember that Gen. Babcock, prior to May, 1875, talked with you about the propriety of sending detectives into the several districts to detect frauds? A.—I do not; I remember of his telling me at one time of what he had proposed to Mr. Douglass, but the date of it I do not remember, and that was not a suggestion to me; it was merely what he had suggested to Mr. Douglass, and this is the same that I have before stated.

Q.—Do you remember when that conversation was? A.—No, I do not; my recollection is that he had shown that letter to Mr. Douglass before he had to me, and that was the occasion when he told me of his suggestion.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock, about the time of its date, show you a dispatch in these words:

St. Louis, Oct. 27, 1874.

Gen. O. E. Babcock, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Have you talked with D.? Are things right? How? J.

Objected to by defendant's counsel.

A.—I do not remember anything about it.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock at or about the time of its date show you a dispatch in the following words:

St. Louis, April 23, 1875.

Gen. O. E. Babcock, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Tell Mack to see Parker, of Colorado, and telegram to Commissioner. Crush out St. Louis enemies. GRIT.

Objected to by counsel for defendant.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock at any time tell you he had endeavored to influence Commissioner Douglass to revoke that order? A.—No.

Q.—Since you say that Gen. Babcock has not manifested to you any desire to interfere with or prevent the trial of the indictments against himself and others, will you be so good as to state whether any of his friends, for him, have at any time since these indictments were found endeavored to prevent the trial of the indictments against him or any other of the indicted parties, and if so please state who have made such efforts? A.—They have not, with me.

Q.—Will you please state why the order for the Court of Inquiry in Gen. Babcock's case was made before the adjournment of the Grand Jury which found the indictment against him, if you know? A.—It was made because he applied for it, and I thought he was clearly entitled to vindicate himself if he was innocent. He had been denied that opportunity before the Grand Jury.

Q.—Did Gen. Babcock show you a telegram from District Attorney Dyer saying that the next conspiracy case would be tried on Dec. 15, 1875? A.—He did. I do not remember about the dates particularly.

Q.—Now, I suppose, Mr. President, that the substance of your testimony is, what we all know to be true, that, if there has been any misconduct on the part of Gen. Babcock, it has not come to your knowledge? A.—Yes, Sir; that is true.

Q.—You do not know, of course, do you, whether Mr. Douglass suggested to Secretary Bristow the same thing about the transfer of Supervisors which, you say, he originally suggested to you? A.—I do not know anything about it, except from the Secretary himself.

Q.—Do you recollect that Supervisor Tutton was ordered from Philadelphia to St. Louis under this order for transfer? A.—That is my recollection, that he was ordered to St. Louis.

Q.—You say that Gen. Babcock has made no efforts with you to avoid a trial, but you do not know of your own knowledge, of course, whether he has made any efforts with others? A.—I do not.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Cook [handing a copy of a telegram to the witness]—I wish you would state what you know in relation to that. A.—The dispatch seems to be: "Washington, Oct. 27—To William H. Denton, William McKee and John M. Krum. Your request in regard to the Collectorship will be complied with. U. S. Grant." Those gentlemen are a part of the bondsmen of Ford, and they have recommended Constantine Maguire for Ford's place as Collector.

Q.—The original of that is, I believe, in your writing? A.—Yes, Sir; I wrote that. I saw the original this morning.

The copy of the telegram above referred to is attached, and marked "Exhibit No. 8."

Objected to by counsel for the prosecution on the ground of incompetency, irrelevancy, and immateriality.

Q.—What was the character of the correspondence between Mr. Joyce and Gen. Babcock as exhibited to you?

Objected to as incompetent and calling for secondary evidence, and being as a whole irrelevant to the issues of the case.

A.—My answer to that is the same as has been given and objected to.

Q.—What was the general character of the explanation of the dispatches to which your attention has been directed as given you by Gen. Babcock?

Objected to by the counsel for the prosecution on the ground that it is irrelevant and immaterial, and that the declarations of the accused as to the dispatches referred to cannot be used as evidence in his favor.

A.—The explanations which he gave seemed to me to clear up all grounds of suspicion against him.

Q.—What was the general character of those explanations?

Same objection as to previous question.

A.—It was generally a statement of their meaning and what they were in response to, but I could not probably give at this time his explanation of any one of them.

Q.—But the explanations at the time were such as to satisfy you?

Same objection as to previous questions.

A.—They seemed to me to be entirely satisfactory.

U. S. GRANT.

After reading the deposition, Mr. Storrs offered the recommendations in favor of the appointment of Gen. McDonald as Supervisor of this district, but the court ruled them out, and the defense closed their case. The court then adjourned.

THE CINCINNATI CASES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—In the case of A. Mann & Co., on trial the past week in the United States Court, charged with omitting to make the proper entries of spirits, the jury to-day returned a verdict of not guilty. The case of Henry H. Hamilton, rectifier, and Lewis A. Logan, Gauger, was taken up. Hamilton is charged with making false notices of intention to rectify, and Logan with making false entries in the stub-book of rectifier's stamps. The case will probably take some days, as a large number of witnesses are called.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL—BENEFICIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Dr. Lord lectured yesterday, at Association Hall, on Christopher Columbus and the discovery of America. The hall was crowded and much interest was manifested. Dr. Lord devoted the main part of his lecture to a consideration of the consequences of the discovery of America. Taking it for granted that everybody knew the main facts in Columbus' history, he didn't dwell on them. He simply considered the effects of the discovery of America on civilization. His first reflection was the extent of geographical knowledge. The world opened toward the West. It was larger than it was before supposed. A new continent spread its unknown glories before the European eye. Most of the great problems of geography were solved. The voyage of Columbus led to still bolder ones, until the Capes of Good Hope and Horn were doubled, and the East Indies were explored. The second thing to be observed was the ensuing impulse given to commerce, which, whether corrupting or not, cannot be spared to civilization. The third thing noticeable was the multiplication of precious metals. But these blessings are simply material. They merely develop the energies of the world in the old channels of wealth and power. They added to the realm of enterprise. They furnished a new arena of passions and interests. They built up new cities. They reproduced Antioch, Rome, Venice, Paris, London. But if America has a mission to fulfill among the nations, she must develop unknown forces. The Old World gloried in material wonders. Ancient empires which had faded away had a splendid civilization. If Columbus merely prepared the way for the revival or extension of material civilization, then America has no mission to fulfill. But America can be only glorious as she fulfills a new mission in history; not to become more potent in new material inventions, which the Old World has, but in those agencies which the Old World has not. What if great empires are destined to arise in America? The world has witnessed many powerful empires which have passed away for lack of conservative forces. It is not new material wonders we want, not the extension of utilities, but saving influences. What are grand empires, unless with them are born the principles which save a country from destruction? Make New-York a second Carthage, and you simply repeat the old experiment. Remember, there has been an unvarying uniformity in the past history of nations. Wealth has succeeded industry, corruption has succeeded wealth, and ruin has succeeded corruption. That is simply the old story. That's what they call progress. The eternal swing of the pendulum, Babel towers, Roman amphitheatres, tournaments, wars, industrial expositions, pride, vanity, and glory, succeeded by shame and decay. That's history. Is all this to be the destiny of America? Is the old story to be repeated here?

America was discovered, we should hope, not merely to extend the realms of material greatness, but to originate new forms of moral and intellectual life, new governments, laws, and institutions. If something cannot be worked out here which cannot be tried successfully in Europe or Asia, then we shall certainly share the fate of other nations. Neither Bunker Hill nor Plymouth Rock will save us any more than Jerusalem saved the Jews, or the mechanisms of imperial power saved Rome. At least we cannot hope to be more favored than France, Germany, or England. We must create, not machinery to abridge labor, but institutions to expand the mind and elevate the soul. Shall we create such? He did not know. Human nature is the same everywhere. This we know; that moral progress thus far has not kept pace with physical improvements: yet we have hopes, not from schools where the brain, not the heart, is cultivated; not in a popular education which makes ignorant people conceited; not from newspapers which feed a gossiping curiosity and dilute knowledge; not from books filled with infidelity under the guise of science; not from churches which cannot be sustained without sensational oratory, and the neglect of the poor and ignorant for whom the Gospel was designed; not from Legislatures controlled by monopolists; not from philanthrophic conventions to ventilate fanaticism; not from Sabbath-school libraries which insult the human understanding; not from colleges which divert the mind to mere scientific knowledge, with a view to improving fortunes; not from an Epicurean philosophy which pretends to be the most advanced; not from societies which merely galvanise without giving life; not from agencies which seek to spread truth as men run factories; not these will exalt a nation, although the infidel savans tells us so.

As we survey the moral evils increasing every day, the absence of great men in high positions, politicians instead of statesmen, charlatans in Christian pulpits, fools presiding over institutions, the abandonment of the great mass of the people to the very pleasures which ruined the Old World, the lecturer falls in with the philosophy of Gibbon and Buckle. It is only when he remembers the promises of Christianity; it is only as he considers this immense continent yet to be peopled, that he throws to the moles and the bats all speculations which either science or history suggests, and falls back on the ceritudes of faith, the never ending victories of truth.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF FRANCIS DEAK.

A correspondent writing from Pesth, says: "The night of Jan. 27 confirmed our anxieties. Appetite had been gone for some time; Deak often fainted, and his strength was fast sinking. Mesdames De Szell, De Börösmarty, and Dr. Kovacs waited all the night on the patient, who now and then started from his stupor, and looked inquisitively at his nurses. Toward daybreak an unsteady slumber set in, which, however, lasted several hours, and seemed to do so much good to the patient that the Minister Szell sent a cheering telegram to Count Andrassy. Toward 10 A. M. Deak asked for the slate on which he used to write his wishes, speaking having become so difficult to him. Koloman Szell gave him the slate, but Deak complained of not being able to see. Two and then three candles were lighted, and with the greatest trouble the fatigued hand traced a few almost illegible lines inquiring for a letter. No letter had arrived, and nothing more could be made of the dying man's wish; he seemed to be wandering. A little later he asked again for the slate, but in vain tried to write with the style. His fingers already began to grow cold and stiff; the pulse was so weak that every third pulsation only became perceptible. At that moment the Minister Szell was called to the Chamber of Deputies. The fatal cardiac spasms set in at 10 o'clock, when the patient made signs that he wished to have his feet washed. The nurses were beginning to do so, when Deak fell back into the easy chair in which he had spent the bleak nights of his illness. For the last eighteen months Deak never touched his bed, his state not allowing a recumbent position. Dr. Kovacs tried to give him some medicine which he was unable to swallow. His features now changed suddenly, his veins were swelling, and Deak gave up the ghost. The university clock opposite was just striking 10:15. It has not been confirmed that the deceased left a will, although some days ago he caused a general inventory of his movables to be taken; he only told young Börösmarty that he wished the £200 in his possession to be used for humanitarian and charitable purposes. The life annuity which Deak drew for the estate of Kehida sold to Count Szechenyi amounted to 600, not 1,000 ducats (£500,) as was generally believed. The Minister of State, Szell, and more so his wife, were deeply shaken by the death of their friend. Telegrams to the Emperor, &c. were sent in all directions; the theatres closed at once, and the black flag was hoisted on public and private buildings, &c."

THE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The day had been set, and the young man was happy. But his father failed in business, and he collected together all the pink love-letters, the lock of hair, the faded violet, &c., and started for her father's mansion. He was high-minded and honorable, and he felt in duty bound to release her from the engagement. Yet he grew faint as he was ushered into the parlor. Such love as his wouldn't stay crushed.

"George! dear George!" she exclaimed as she entered the parlor and seized his hand.

"Arabella, I am here to do my duty," he said, as he rose up.

"W-what's the matter?" she asked.

"H-haven't you heard of—of my father's failure?" he inquired, his heart beating painfully.

"Why, yes, dear George, and what of it?"

"Aren't you—won't you—that is—!"

"I'm glad of it—that's all!" she cried.

"You are?"

"Of course I am! I was talking with father, and he said if your father had failed for $60,000 he'd made at least $50,000 out of it, and, of course, you'll get twice as much as you counted on!"

THE ALDERMEN IN SESSION.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN RELATION TO THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE—NEW CROTON MAINS TO BE LAID DOWN TOWN AND IN THE VICINITY OF CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of Aldermen had an animated discussion yesterday on the resolution of Alderman McCarthy, offered at the previous session, requesting the Legislature to repeal all laws in relation to the Brooklyn Bridge, and thus abandon the project. Alderman Tuomey opposed the resolution, on the ground that this City has already appropriated $2,000,000 toward the work. Mr. Tuomey then moved that the Corporation Counsel be directed to examine all existing contracts for work be done or material to or supplies for the bridge, and to ascertain if any of the contracts were made fraudulently or were in conflict with the public interest, and, if so whether they could be annulled. This resolution was adopted by a majority of one, eight members voting in the negative. A motion was then made that Mr. McCarthy's resolution be laid over, and a long and exciting debate ensued. Alderman McCarthy said the bridge would probably make a few men in Brooklyn very wealthy, while it could not fail to injure New-York. He thought it would be far better and more sensible for them to complete the new Court-house than to subscribe more millions toward building a bridge which would merely enable our citizens to leave here and reside in Brooklyn.

Alderman Morris followed in the same strain. He remarked that it would not be profitable for this City to give $3,000,000 more to erect a bridge, the object of which was to take a portion of our people to Brooklyn, where they would spend the money they earn in this City.

Alderman Gross said that the information called for by the resolution of Mr. Tuomey had been furnished by the President of the Brooklyn Bridge Company in his recent communication to the board.

Alderman McCarthy asked Mr. Tuomey how much the bridge would cost—but the latter replied that neither he nor his colleague could answer that question. Alderman McCarthy then estimated the cost of the work at $30,000,000. After some further discussion Mr. McCarthy's resolution was laid over.

Alderman Morris called up the resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to lay a twenty-inch pipe in William street, from Chambers to Frankfort and through Frankfort to Nassau street, and through Nassau to Wall street, with large hydrants, the work to be done by contract or in such manner as the Commissioner of Public Works may deem proper. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution of Alderman McCarthy was adopted directing the Commissioner of Public Works to lay twelve-inch Croton water pipes through the transverse road across the Central Park at Eighty-fifth street, connecting with the high service pipes on the Boulevard, in order to supply all that portion of the City included between the Third and Fifth avenues, Eighty-second and Ninety-fourth streets, and between Sixty-fourth and Seventy-third streets, Third and Fifth avenues, with an adequate and necessary quantity and force of Croton water. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolutions to light the various piers with gas on the ground that it would involve a very large expenditure, while there was no definite appropriation for the purpose. The veto was laid over.

Sheriff Conner sent in a communication accepting the rate of compensation fixed by the board for the support of prisoners in the County Jail, namely, seventy-five cents per day for each prisoner. The bill of Gilmore's band, $578, for music furnished during the obsequies of Vice President Wilson in this City was approved. A resolution was adopted directing the Controller to pay Mr. Samuel E. Warren the sum of $250 for engrossing and framing the resolutions of the board in relation to the visit of the American Rifle Team to the City of Dublin. The board then passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to enact a law providing that any bonds of this City for assessments or other purposes shall be issued in denominations of $20, $50, $100, and $500 and that preference shall be given, as far as practicable, to applicants for the smaller amounts. The board then adjourned.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY, ASSIGNMENTS, AND COMPROMISES.

Adolph Scheuer and Simon L. Herman, composing the firm of Scheuer & Herman, cloth dealers, at No. 231 Church street, suspended payment on Feb. 5, with liabilities estimated at about forty-five thousand dollars, mostly, it is charged, for goods bought on credit within the last sixty days. It is alleged that as late as Jan. 8 last they represented their assets to consist of stock, $20,000; notes and accounts, $44,000; cash on hand, $2,400, and their liabilities at not exceeding $35,000. They are trying to effect a compromise at twenty-five cents on the dollar, after allowing, as charged, several judgments to be obtained against them by relatives in the Marine Court. On Tuesday last Messrs. Carter & Eaton, attorneys for the creditors, filed a petition to have the firm adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, and obtained a provisional warrant of seizure, an injunction against the bankrupts, judgment creditors, and Sheriff, and an order to show cause returnable on the 26th inst.

The creditors of James Schliesser, importer and manufacturer of watches and jewelry, of No. 11 Maiden lane, held a meeting yesterday at the National Hotel. Mr. Schliesser submitted a statement showing his liabilities to be $34,000 and assets $50,000. He asked an extension of from three to eighteen months to pay all claims in full. The creditors expressed the greatest confidence in Mr. Schliesser, and unanimously granted the extension asked for. A committee, consisting of Messrs. A. Limberger, S. Blackinton, and E. F. Dorrance, was appointed to examine the accounts, &c. The committee subsequently visited the store, and found that the affairs were even more favorable than Mr. Schliesser had supposed, and expressed themselves satisfied with the result.

In relation to the affairs of E. A. Packer & Co., E. B. Ely & Co., and Braman & Hartwell, coal commission dealers at No. 111 Broadway, Mr. Packer stated yesterday that no definite proposition for a compromise with their creditors could be made until full information of the affairs of S. R. Smith & Co., of New-Haven, was obtained. At a meeting of the creditors of the latter firm, on Wednesday, a committee was appointed to investigate the accounts, and to report at a future meeting. Until then the matter will remain in abeyance.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Jacob N. McIntire, attorney in patent matters, of No. 320 Broadway. His liabilities amount to about $13,000, distributed among thirty-seven creditors. Among the largest creditors are the following: Arthur L. McIntire, Jr., $2,250; Abbey G. Allen, $2,075; Robert W. Bassett, $2,000; Joseph Blumenthal, $1,202 58. His assets are merely nominal.

The hearing of the application of Theodore Ross, of the firm of Ross & Smith, dealers in tea and coffee, for a discharge from bankruptcy, was before Register Ketchum yesterday. No creditors opposed his discharge, and it will accordingly be granted. Mr. Smith received his discharge four months ago.

Adele Neumann, dealer in fancy goods at No. 479 Eighth avenue, who recently made an assignment to M. Magnus, has gone into bankruptcy. There are seventy-three creditors, who have claims amounting to about $10,000, the principal one being S. J. Rosenthal for $2,272. The assets are estimated at $3,000.

The assignment of Abraham Hecht and Meyer Newman to Max Moses sets down their liabilities at $56,623 19, their nominal assets at $47,756 69, and their real assets at $28,483 58. A bond in the sum of $40,000 was ordered in the case.

In the assignment of William Witters to Satharis Kinstler, the liabilities are $11,918 15, the nominal assets $8,756 89, and the actual assets $3,000. A bond in $5,000 was ordered from the assignee.

In the assignment of Otto Henshel to James Morris, the liabilities are stated to be $8,379 66, the nominal assets $2,804 73, and the real assets $2,243 80. A bond in $3,000 was ordered.

UNPROFITABLE MATCH-MAKING.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* has the following account of an unprofitable suit: "A few months ago one Yoncker, in Hancock County, offered any one $50 who would procure him, or be instrumental in procuring him, a wife. Subsequently a young man named Samuel Wickham introduced Yoncker to a widow named Oren, and Yoncker was so enamored of the charms of the lady that he wooed and won her. As soon as the two were made one, Wickham demanded a fee of $50 for his services in procuring a wife for Yoncker; but the happy husband refused to pay the money. Wickham at once commenced legal proceedings against Yoncker, and had him taken before a Justice of the Peace; but the man of law decided the case against the plaintiff, and Wickham didn't get a cent for his labors as match-maker, and is out of pocket the costs of the suit. He has gone out of the wife-procuring business."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 17.

SENATE.

AN EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported with two amendments the Senate bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. The bill was placed on the calendar. In reporting the bill, he said the committee was unanimous in its favor.

A MODEL INFLATIONIST MEASURE.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, presented a petition, which he said purported to be signed by citizens of Wisconsin, asking the passage of a law requiring the Treasurer of the United States to pay to every man, woman, and child residing in the country, without distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the sum of $10 a week, such sum to be paid every Saturday night at the Post Office nearest the residence of such person. He said there was no limitation as to time, but to prevent any undue expansion of the currency the petitioners thought no more than five billion dollars should be issued in any one year. He was not entirely certain that this was a wise measure. [Laughter.] It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ANOTHER DENIAL OF THE CHICAGO TIMES STORY.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, said he was not in his seat yesterday when the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Alcorn] made his personal explanation. He [Mr. Spencer] desired to state that there was no truth whatever in the article from the Chicago *Times* which the Senator had read. He [Mr. Spencer] had never called upon the Chief Justice in regard to a decision upon the Enforcement act, or in regard to any other decision. In fact, he had never called upon the Chief Justice at all.

THE MILITIA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to issue camp and garrison equipage to the several States for the use of the State troops at the Centennial Exhibition. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, called up the concurrent resolution submitted by him yesterday in regard to printing the debates of Congress in the *Congressional Record*. He said the purport of the resolution was plain. Whatever might be said of the printing of the debates, the fact must be admitted that they were invaluable to the people of the country. It was not to be disputed that there was a great deal of irrelevant matter oftentimes introduced in the discussions, though it was much better to have a question debated too much than not have it debated at all. It was from hasty and inconsiderate legislation that the country had most to fear. He was of the opinion that the *Congressional Record* should be maintained. It was worth all it cost. He referred to the scantily reported debates of the convention which framed the Constitution, and said if they had been as fully reported as the debates of the present time they would be of incalculable value in furnishing the views of our forefathers. The *Congressional Record* should speak like a credible witness and tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It should reproduce what was said and not what was not said. Many speeches never delivered in Congress had been put into the *Record*, and statements put into it which would never have been allowed to pass unchallenged had they been made in Congress. He spoke of several instances where speeches had been withheld entirely, and not given to the *Globe* for publication when the debates were published by that journal. Congress now stood in the place of the publishers of the *Globe*, having taken upon itself the publication of the debates. In his opinion, it would be better to publish the speeches just as they were delivered, without any correction except in the form of notes, but he was not prepared to urge such a stringent rule now. In one instance in the other House of Congress, some years ago, a member said he had prepared some remarks on the duty of the Government to recognize belligerent rights of Cuba, but he did not wish to trouble the House by reading them, and leave was granted him to have his remarks printed in the *Globe*, where they appeared. Instead of being about Cuba, they were a shameful attack on an honored member of the Senate, not long since passed to his final account. The matter was noticed by the House, and it was ordered that the remarks be excluded from the official edition of the *Globe*, though they had already appeared in the regular daily edition. In conclusion, he argued that the purpose of the concurrent resolution was to make the *Congressional Record* what it purported to be—a faithful record of what took place in Congress. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Printing. So ordered.

THE DISTRICT BOND INTEREST.

The Senate took up the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the joint resolution to pay the interest of the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, after some debate, said he felt embarrassed as to how he should vote on this question. To prolong the matter would be to delay the payment or the obligation of paying interest on these bonds which the Government had assumed. On the other hand, to pass this bill would be doing an act of injustice to another class of creditors, as the bill kept out in the cold creditors who had certificates to the amount of $900,000, who had the right under the law, as it now stood, to receive 3.65 bonds for their certificates. He believed now for the first time in the history of the Government, coupons of its bonds were not paid at maturity. He moved to recommit the bill to the Conference Committee that the resolution might be perfected, and have all the creditors paid.

After further discussion the motion of Mr. Sherman to recommit was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 27.

SALE OF TIMBER LANDS.

The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the sale of timber lands in the States of California and Oregon, and in the Territories of the United States. The pending question being on the amendment of Mr. McMillan, providing that any person availing himself of the provisions of the act shall, in addition to other requirements mentioned in the bill, declare that he has never executed any mortgage or other instrument on said land, or any part thereof, by or under which the title may be vested in any other person. It was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted an amendment requiring any person availing himself of the provisions of this act to declare, in addition to the other requirements mentioned in the bill, that he had made no agreement or contract by which the title he might acquire from the Government of the United States, or any right in said land or the timber thereon, should inure in whole or in part to any other person, and advocated the passage of the bill. The amendment was agreed to.

Pending the discussion, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House opened this morning without any occupant in the Speaker's chair, Mr. Kerr being absent on leave of absence, and having omitted to appoint a Speaker pro tem. The duty of electing a Speaker pro tem. devolved, therefore, on the House, and as soon as the Chaplain had concluded prayers, Mr. Adams, the Clerk, announced that that was the first business in order.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, thereupon offered a resolution declaring Mr. Cox, of New-York, Speaker pro tem., which Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by substituting the name of Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky.

In a few words Mr. BLACKBURN declined the compliment, and asked Mr. Clymer to withdraw his amendment, remarking that his own want of experience as a presiding officer over a great deliberative body was in strong contrast with the extended services and evident fitness of Mr. Cox.

Mr. CLYMER thereupon withdrew his amendment, the original resolution was adopted, and Mr. Cox took the chair.

Having called the House to order the Speaker pro tem. said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The occasion which calls for a Speaker pro tem. is, under the circumstances, no subject of congratulation. While this mark of confidence deserves the warmest acknowledgment, it is the overruling wish of my heart that the temporary occupancy of this chair may be brief, and that our respected Speaker may soon return to it reinvigorated. It is one of the felicities of our system of government that, come sickness or health, life or death, to public servants, the processes of administration and legislation cannot be retarded. Let us proceed to our business in that spirit of friendly and dutiful rivalry to which I shall endeavor to contribute.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved that the oath of office be administered to the Speaker pro tem., and made an argument in support of his position that such form was necessary.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, contended that it was not necessary, and fortified his position by numerous precedents in the past. The oath of office taken by the Speaker did not differ from that administered to the members before taking their seats.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Kasson, Jones, Reagan, Denison, and Lawrence for the motion, and Messrs. Tucker, Blaine, Wheeler, and Hoskins. At length Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, suggested, in view of the brevity of human life, that far too much time had been consumed in the discussion of an unimportant matter. The acts of a Speaker pro tem. would be just as valid and binding without his having taken the oath at all as they would be if he had taken as many oaths as "our army in Flanders." And that was the end of the whole question. He called for the vote.

The vote was taken on Mr. Garfield's motion "that the oath of office be administered," and it was rejected by 65 yeas to 134 nays.

REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY.

The House then took up the bill for the reorganization of the Judiciary.

After a discussion Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected.

The House then, at 4:30, adjourned.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 413½; California, 88¾; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 59¼; Chollar, 90; Savage, 19¼; Imperial, 8; Mexican, 19¾; Gould & Curry, 21; Best & Belcher, 60½; Hale & Norcross, 51½; Crown Point, 25¾; Yellow Jacket, 89; Empire, 6; Alpha, 27¼; Belcher, 37½; Confidence, 21; Sierra Nevada, 21½; Exchequer, 24; Overman, 63½; Justice, 25½; Caledonia, 41½; Union, 3½.

LAW REPORTS.

TESTIMONY IN THE TWEED CASE.

THE PROSECUTION CONTINUED—EVIDENCE OF JOHN M'B. DAVIDSON, JOHN GARVEY, AND JOHN H. KEYSER.

The trial of the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed was resumed yesterday by the calling of John McBride Davidson as a witness for the prosecution. Witness said he was not now in any business; formerly carried on the business of safe-making, and supplied safes to the City; knew Watson, Woodward, Tweed, Connolly, and many other officials; witness got his orders for safes from Woodward; witness would make up his bills and hand them to Woodward, and get the money from Watson; witness never received warrants for his bills but Woodward or Watson did; witness never went before the Board of Audit or Supervisors to verify the bills; witness never made any affidavit in verification of the bills; the bills of witness were correctly made out; the profits were liberal, about the same as to outsiders; the safe business was quite profitable; the profits were about 200 per cent.

Seven warrants were then shown witness, who continued: Warrant No. 2,444 for $68,515 70 is not indorsed by me; warrant No. 2,481, for $33,553 51, is indorsed by me; warrant No. 2,6856 for $86,495 69 is indorsed by me; warrant No. 2,785, for $49,170 42, is indorsed by me; with the exception of "and Co.;" warrant No. 2,808 for $12,317 77, and warrant No. 2,809 for $12,432 16 are not indorsed by me; warrant No. 2,824 for $63,875 37 is not indorsed by me; witness never received any of the warrants; he knew nothing of the warrants; was told to put his name on some by Woodward, who said he must do so quickly before Controller Connolly left; witness never saw the faces of the warrants; witness received his money from Woodward or Watson; on warrant No. 2,444 witness received $63,301; on No. 2,481, $10,506; on No. 2,685, $32,749 99; on No. 2,785, $16,940; on Nos. 2,808 and 2,809, $8,277 50, and on No. 2,824, $21,953 75; witness never made out any bills corresponding to the amounts of the warrants; the warrants were paid about May 30, June 3, 10, 17, 24, and 27, 1870; witness furnished no other bills except those stated on which payments could be made.

This closed the direct examination. On his cross-examination witness said he never authorized Woodward to collect his bills for him, nor to sign his receipts; witness receipted his own bills; every bill of witness' was an honest one, truly stating the amounts justly due to witness; the articles were all delivered; witness' profit was liberal in dealings with private persons as well as with the City; a greater profit would be charged the City in its present condition than would be charged a man like A. T. Stewart; this was because of the greater difficulty in getting payment; witness never paid Woodward anything for getting his bills paid; the County owes witness about four thousand or five thousand dollars for safes furnished subsequent to 1870; witness has never tried to get payment of this amount. Some of the warrants were then shown the jury, in order that the similarity of indorsement in the genuine and forged warrants might be seen. The witness was then told to select the genuine from the forged without referring to his memorandum. This gave him some little labor, which finally resulted in the witness making a mistake in regard to one warrant, and being confused on discovering his blunder.

John Garvey, brother of Andrew J. Garvey, was then sworn as a witness. He testified to taking money from his brother and Ingersoll; witness was told to go to Albany and give the package containing $100,000 to Tweed as soon as possible; witness went to Albany and met Tweed as the latter was leaving the Capitol; he was introduced by Tweed to John J. Bradley, who was with Tweed in the carriage; witness handed the package and some others from King to Tweed; after Tweed had told him the contents were all right, witness telegraphed to this City. The witness was here shown some letters which he identified as having been sent to him by Tweed between Jan. 10 and March 3, 1872, while Andrew J. Garvey was abroad. Tweed wished witness to see him, and intimated in several of the letters that the interview would not be unpleasant. The witness, continuing, said that he went to see Tweed in answer to the first letter, and saw him at his private office at No. 83 Duane street. A mysterious and whispered colloquy here took place between counsel as to asking the witness about his conversation with Tweed. Mr. Field remarked that there had already been sufficient scandal about the matter without bringing in any new. Mr. Carter then went up to the witness and whispered to him. The witness' response seemed not to suit him, however, for he said aloud, "Never mind about it, then; you needn't say anything about it." The witness was questioned only in regard to that part of his conversation with Tweed which referred to Andrew J. Garvey, the brother of the witness. Tweed said it was better for the latter to be abroad; witness thinks that his brother was in the City at the time, but Tweed did not know of it; witness preserved the letters and put them into Mr. Peckham's possession; witness, while his brother was in Europe, had an interview with Tweed; this was in October, 1871; witness asked Tweed about a detective named Samson, who had gone abroad; Tweed told witness that Samson had not gone to arrest his brother Andrew, but that witness should inform the latter to keep out of the detective's way; witness said he did not like to see his brother forced to be away from the City while Tweed and the others remained; Tweed said that it was better for him to be away; Andrew, he said, was away, and he had Ingersoll all right; he wished somebody would kill Woodward; witness thought this was an intimation that Tweed wanted him to kill Woodward; but did not let Tweed know that he took it in that light; witness did not know that the $100,000 taken by him to Albany was to bribe the Legislature.

John H. Keyser, the next witness sworn, testified to having worked for the City for the past fifteen years; witness was required, before the Ring days, to make affidavits in verification of his bills; at the time, however, when the Ring came in this was not required, but he was told to add percentages to his bills; witness did add thirty-three and a third per cent. to his bills; witness was a very poor calculator, but managed to make the bills out rightly—with the percentage added. [laughter.] Watson shared witness' bills and witness destroyed the bills at the suggestion of Garvey.

The further taking of testimony will be resumed to-day. Gov. Tilden has been in town for several days in answer to a subpœna, but was not called on to testify, though it is expected he will be either to-day or to-morrow.

THE HARVEST QUEEN DISASTER.

A LIBEL FILED AGAINST THE STEAM-SHIP ADRIATIC — THE COMPLAINT — THE STEAM-SHIP SEIZED—BONDS GIVEN BY HER OWNERS.

In the case of Charles H. Marshall & Co., owners of the Black Ball line of ships, against the steam-ship Adriatic, of the White Star line, Messrs. Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, counsel for the former, yesterday filed a libel in the United States District Court against the steam-ship, alleging:

First—That the libelants at the time of the collision hereinafter mentioned were the owners of the American ship Harvest Queen.

Second—That on the 30th day of December, 1875, the said ship set sail from Cork harbor, in Ireland, for the port of Liverpool, England, and was then stout, tight, stanch, well equipped and appointed, and had a competent master and a good and sufficient crew, and was deeply laden with a valuable cargo.

Third—That while the Harvest Queen was so proceeding to Liverpool, and when she was distant about fifty miles from Cork harbor, and proceeding up the Irish Channel, the wind blowing a stiff breeze from about south-west, and the weather being clear starlight, she was run into by the said steamer Adriatic, the said steamer striking the Harvest Queen on her port bow with such violence as to cause her with her cargo to sink in a very short time after the collision; and that by said collision the said ship was totally lost, and her master, officers, and all hands on board were lost, as libelants believe.

Fourth—That prior to and at the time of said collision the general course of the Harvest Queen was up and the general course of the Adriatic was down the Irish Channel, and their courses crossed but slightly, if at all.

Fifth—That the said collision was caused by the negligence and improper conduct of those on board the Adriatic in not having a good and sufficient lookout, in running at too great a rate of speed, in not keeping out of the way of the Harvest Queen, and in not stopping and backing to avoid the collision. That the Harvest Queen at and for a long time prior to the time of the collision, which occurred at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 31st of December, 1875, had all her lights properly set and brightly burning, and had a proper watch set, and the said collision was not occasioned by the fault of those on board the said ship.

Sixth—That by the said collision libelants have sustained loss and damage to the amount of $220,000, payment of which sum they demanded of the owners of the said Adriatic, but the owners refused to pay the same or any part thereof.

The libelants in the suit are many and as follows: Charles H. Marshal, Charles Lamson, William H. Webb, Luther B. Wyman, George Bell, Mary R. Butler, William Nelson, Samuel Sloan, Henry Janssen, William M. Smith, Stephen W. Carey, Daniel S. Appleton, as executor of Malvina W. Appleton, deceased; Helen W. Cobb, executrix of Nathan Cobb, deceased; Charles Lamson, administrator of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of John Lamson, deceased; John H. Cooley, Julia M. Lewis, Mary M. Griffing, and Elizabeth H. Carter. The vessel was seized yesterday morning by Deputy United States Marshal Kennedy, and very shortly afterward the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, owners of the White Star Line, through their agent, Richard J. Cortis, as owners of the Adriatic, gave bonds for the steam-ship, and filed a stipulation for costs and value, the latter being fixed in the sum of $300,000. Messrs. J. & J. Stuart, bankers, became bondsmen, and were accepted by Judge Blatchford. Messrs. McDaniels, Lummis & Souther are counsel for the claimants.

A DIVORCE SUIT ENDED.

In November, 1873, an action was begun for a divorce in the Superior Court by Fanny B. Lustig against Arnold Lustig. The case after having been repeatedly before the court was finally discontinued yesterday in Special Term before Judge Sedgwick. In moving for an order of discontinuance, Andrew Boardman, counsel for the plaintiff, made a statement to the court, in which he said that in making this motion for a discontinuance he deemed it but proper and due to the defendant to state to the court that this action was brought in good faith, but that he had investigated the case and found that the plaintiff was entirely mistaken. Andrew Boardman appeared for the plaintiff, and Ira Shafer and Joseph Fettretch for the defendant.

LOTTERIES AND LOTTERY POLICIES.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO AND THE PENALTIES FOR DEALING IN EACH—AN INTERESTING OPINION BY JUDGE JOSEPH F. DALY.

The trial of the suit of Adam Roediger against Zachariah A. Simmons and others to recover $22,480, penalties under the statute for lottery tickets, &c., was continued before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Shortly after the opening of the court the plaintiff rested his case and the counsel for the defense moved to have stricken out all that related to the purchase of lottery policies, or policy slips. Judge Daly granted this motion, saying that "the plaintiff claimed penalties for 861 lottery tickets." It appears from the evidence that fifty-three tickets of the ordinary kind were purchased by him, and the remainder were what is called lottery policies, or policy slips. The question is, whether the latter were lottery tickets within the meaning of the following section of the Revised Statutes, under which the action was brought:

> Any person who shall purchase any share, interest, ticket, certificate of any share or interest, or part of a ticket, or any paper or instrument, purporting to be a ticket or share or interest in any ticket, or purporting to be a certificate of any share or interest in any ticket, or in any portion of any illegal lottery, may sue for and recover double the sum of money and double the value of any goods or things in action which he may have paid or delivered in consideration of such purchase with double costs of suit.—1 *Rev. Stats.*, 619, *section* 32.

Lottery policies are in effect insurances to pay a certain sum if certain numbers, or combinations of numbers, are drawn in the lottery. This payment is wholly apart from the prizes set up to be drawn in the lottery, and from any ticket or share in the lottery, the person purchasing a lottery policy fixing the amount of his prize, or stake, or insurance, and paying the premium charged therefor. To purchase such a policy a person need not be the holder of a ticket. It is a mere wager between him and the insurer of a certain stake upon the chance of a certain number being drawn, whether that number is a prize number in the lottery or not. * * * When the statute before cited, allowing the recovery of penalties for the sale of lottery tickets was passed, this business of insurance or gambling had long been in vogue. It is alluded to in section 36 of the same statute and prohibited. It is again prohibited under severe penalties in the acts of 1851, chapter 504. Raffling is prohibited by the Revised Statutes, (1 R. S. 665,) as also the publishing of drawings, &c. But section 32, before quoted, permitting a suit for the recovery of money paid for the purchase of lottery tickets or shares in a lottery gives, in terms, no action for the recovery of money paid for any lottery policy or insurance of any wager or gambling game dependent upon the drawings of a lottery. The omission of any such remedy in favor of other persons than those purchasing lottery tickets must be deemed to have been intentional on the part of the Legislature. I am bound, therefore, to hold that the recovery in this action must be for the price paid for tickets, and not for any money paid for lottery policies or policy slips, the offense of vending such policies or slips being punishable, criminally, by a higher degree of punishment than that inflicted for vending lottery tickets. The statutes make a distinction between the two offenses, and give a civil remedy to the purchasers of lottery tickets only. The court, therefore, refused to admit any evidence as to the lottery policies and policy slips, but admitted all the lottery tickets as the basis of the plaintiff's recovery. This reduced the plaintiff's claim from $22,480 to $96. A motion was then made by the defendant's counsel to have the plaintiff recover only on one penalty on a single lottery ticket, but this was denied, the court holding that the penalty had reference to all the money paid for such tickets. The complaint was then, on motion, dismissed as to J. H. Morris, Jacob Bausch, and John Simmons, three of the defendants, they not being shown to be implicated. The complaint was sustained as to the other defendants, comprising Zachariah A. Simmons, William L. Simmons, Chester H. Simmons, Josiah Adams, and Charles H. Murray. The defense in the case will be opened to-day.

THE DANCER BOND ROBBERY.

RELATIVES OF MARY LOGAN ON TRIAL FOR RECEIVING STOLEN BONDS.

An offshoot of the daring and somewhat notorious Dancer bond-robbery case, which created great excitement at the time, was begun before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. From the opening address of Assistant District Attorney Bell, it appeared that Mathias Dancer and his wife had in their employ, at No. 59 West Eleventh street, a domestic named Mary Logan, who entered their employ on the 25th of April last, and left a month later. At that time Dancer missed coupons to the amount of $21,642, and suspected Mary of the theft, but not having sufficient evidence against her, did not cause her arrest. About a month afterward the girl died in St. Luke's Hospital, and was buried by her sister, Mrs. Annie O'Farrell, who with her husband, Michael, lived in West Fiftieth street. After the death of her sister, this Mrs. O'Farrell one day presented three coupons for sale at the office of Mr. Clark, the Chambers street broker, who, upon examination found them to be a portion of those stolen from Dancer. He thereupon gave information to the Police and had the woman as well as her husband, who waited across the street while she attempted to negotiate the coupons, arrested. On being taken into custody, O'Farrell admitted having received the coupons from Mary Logan, and said he had others in his house, where they were subsequently found secreted in a sewing-machine drawer. He also said that he had sent a number to some relative in Scotland, and had burned others lest they should be found in his possession. He subsequently wrote to Scotland for the bonds sent there, and they, as well as a letter written in relation to them, were recovered by the Police authorities. Mr. Bell said that the prosecution expected to be able to prove that when O'Farrell and his wife received those bonds from their dead sister-in-law, they knew them to be stolen, for which offense they had been indicted. At the close of Mr. Bell's address the court adjourned until to-day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876, the following business was transacted; No. 204, Patterson vs. Birdsall; argument resumed and concluded. No. 189, J. Fisher Satterthwaite, appellant, vs. George Freeland et al., respondents; appeal dismissed upon the argument. No. 205½, John A. Moody, respondent, vs. Robert T. Andrews, appellant; argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by James W. Monk for respondent. No. 207, Martin Cole, respondent, vs. Matthew Van Keuren, appellant; argued by S. L. Stebbins, of counsel for appellant, and by William Lounsberry for respondent. No. 209, Jacob Levy et al., respondents, vs. Caleb A. Burgess, appellant; argued by Byron J. Strong, of counsel for appellant, and by S. S. Smith for respondents. Adjourned.

Day calendar Court of Appeals for Friday, Feb. 18: Nos. 210, 211, 214, 216, 220½, 226, 223, and 231.

PERSONATING POLICE OFFICERS.

On the night of Jan. 15, as William Gillen was sitting on the stairs of No. 242 First avenue, the hallway was entered by Henry Griffith, aged nineteen, living at No. 404 East Seventeenth street, and Charles Hillson, aged eighteen, of No. 437 East Seventeenth street. Gillen stood up to let the men pass, and was accosted by them. They announced that they were Police officers, and at once proceeded to possess themselves of the contents of Gillen's pockets—two bank books, representing $40 04. They then ordered their victim to take off his coat, stating that they wanted to take all his property to the station-house. The conversation, however, was overheard by Officer Dunne, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on seeing whom the bogus policemen ceased their attentions to Gillen and ran. Dunne fired his pistol at them, whereupon the fugitives halted and submitted to arrest. The thieves were subsequently identified by Gillen as the men who had stolen his bank-books. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Griffith and Hillson pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced by Recorder Hackett to three years and six months in the State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bruff vs. Security Insurance Company.—Explanation required.

Granted.—Swift vs. Scholle; Mahan vs. Scholle; Van Schaick vs. Farley; Eells vs. Otard; Agnew vs. Butler; Home Insurance Company vs. Montfort; Poix vs. Poix; Eells vs. Rachan; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Field, (Nos. 1 and 2;) Godfrey vs. Moser; Watkins vs. Traphagen; Schneider vs. Francklyn; Uhl vs. Folk, (Nos. 1 and 2;) Atkinson vs. Mortimer; Certificate of Incorporation of St. Matthew's Sick Aid Society of Melrose; Richards vs. Friedman, (Nos. 1 and 2;) Reuer vs. Spelman.

Ahrens vs. Dohrmann.—Explanation required.

Matter of Frazer et al.—Explanation wanted.

Bedell vs. Vandecar.—Motion to change place of trial to Niagara granted without costs.

Eylers vs. Eylers.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Hoyt vs. Hoyt.—I desire to know what infant defendants are represented by the Guardian *ad litem*.

Matter of the Buchanan Farm Oil Co.—I wish the order appointing Mr. Mitcuell Receiver, and also to hear counsel in regard to the application.

Havens vs. David.—I wish to know whether the papers have been presented to another Justice of this court.

Dieckerhoff vs. Ahlborn.—Reference ordered. Memorandum.

Rawlinson vs. Cody et al.—Unless the rent is paid to the landlord within three days a Receiver will be appointed. If such rent is paid, the motion will be denied, without costs, as the preponderance of evidence seems to be that the property is ample security for the plaintiff's mortgage.

Man vs. Willoughby.—Memorandum.

Matter of Hamilton.—Order granted.

Fowler vs. Trenor et al.—Affidavit not sworn to.

Certificate, &c., of Societe Francais de l'Harmonie.—The certificate must be re-executed and made legible.

Thomson vs. Vermam.—Attention of counsel is called to rule No. 73. The consent is not signed by attorneys for all the parties. If such is obtained, I shall appoint one of the parties named.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Rotop vs. Ehrenreich et al.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Orders Granted.—Lustig vs. Lustig; Jenny vs. Tallman; Klein vs. Falk et al.; Hazard et al. vs. Hoge.

By Judge Curtis.

Morehouse et al. vs. Yeager.—Case ordered on file.

COURT NOTES.

Two judgments were obtained against the City in cases tried before Judge Donohue in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. Michael McNamara recovered $332 for services as a watchman, and James Van Wart recovered $107 17 for lighting the lamps in Jefferson Market.

The case of Alexander against ex-Judge Koch was brought to trial before Judge Van Hoesen in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff sues for damages for being dispossessed from his premises by a judgment rendered by the defendant while acting as a Justice, the plaintiff claiming that the latter having no jurisdiction of the case is liable personally under the Statute.

George Swapper, of No. 501 Lexington avenue, preferred a complaint against Thomas Sullivan, of No. 503 East Forty-second street, of having stolen two boxes of cigars from his express wagon. Sullivan is also accused of burglary, and is a brother of the person who shot Officer O'Brien, of the Nineteenth Precinct, some time ago. On the charge of theft Sullivan was held in $500 bail, and also held to answer a charge of burglary.

Thomas Edwards, who on Wednesday night last was arrested by Sergt. Allen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while acting as a "look-out" for a game of faro at No. 685 Broadway, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, and admitted in $2,000 bail to appear in answer to the charge of violating the gambling laws. William Birch, of No. 136 West Thirteenth street, became his bondsman.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Frank Ellis, or Ennis, aged nineteen, a 'longshoreman, living at No. 89 Monroe street, was charged with being one of three ruffians who, on the night of Oct. 23, attacked Eugene Townsend, of No. 30 South Ninth street, Williamsburg, who was on his way home through Roosevelt street, robbing him of his watch and chain and a pair of gold eyeglasses. The prisoner, who is known in the Fourth Ward as "Yellow," was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

The trial of Armin Ling for manslaughter, in killing Louis Werbetiz in a beer saloon in Bayard street on Jan. 1, was concluded before Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Judge Barrett charged the jury in a few words, in which he briefly referred to the circumstances and explained the nature of the crime charged. After about an hour's deliberation the jury returned to the court and announced that they had found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and the Judge sentenced him to two and one-half years at hard labor in the State Prison.

On New Year's morning Charles Anderson, a Swede, was attacked on the Bowery, near Houston street, by three men, one of whom placed his hand across his mouth and robbed him of his watch. Henry Paine, James Burns, and Thomas Greaves, who were in the vicinity at the time, were arrested. At the trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Burns and Greaves turned State's evidence, and swore that Paine had struck Anderson, but did not see him commit the robbery. The jury found Paine guilty of assault and battery, and he was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to one year in the Penitentiary.

The case of Lewis Bohle, Administrator of William Bohle, against the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania, and Fordham Railroad Company, was brought to trial before Judge Curtis, in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The complaint alleges that William Bohle, while attempting to cross Third avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets, on Dec. 12, 1870, was run over by one of the defendants' cars and killed; $5,000 damages were claimed. The defense is that the company knows nothing about the affair, and that if it happened it was under circumstances over which the company had no control.

Elizabeth Curtis, an elderly lady, appeared before Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and made a complaint against William Fleger and Charles Merrick, the alleged proprietors of the notorious policy shop, No. 136 Division street. It appeared from the complainant's affidavit that after several purchases she at last obtained a "hit" for $250. She applied for the money but could not obtain it, and accordingly caused the prisoners' arrest by Officer Stutt. The prisoners, who put on an air of injured innocence on hearing the charge, were discharged, as the evidence was not sufficient to justify their detention.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following case was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 153.—*Board of Commissioners for Laramie County vs. Board of Commissioners for Albany and Carbon Counties.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court for the Territory of Wyoming. This was a bill in chancery brought by Laramie County to make the other counties named as defendants liable for a portion of the debt of the former. It appears that in 1868 the defendant counties were formed by the Legislature of Dakota Territory, which then embraced this county out of territory which had been hitherto a portion of Laramie County, and that at that time Laramie County had become indebted to the amount of about $28,000. This debt, it is insisted, the new counties shall help pay, inasmuch as they were benefited by the debt, and when it was incurred were legally liable as any other portion of the then County of Laramie. The decree was for the defendants below, and it is here contended that the subject matter is wholly one under legislative control, and that the courts will not undertake to determine the controversy; that the Legislature had full power, and having divided the territory into three counties without having provided that the new ones should pay any portion of the existing indebtedness it is conclusive of the case, and the bill must be dismissed. D. McLaughlin and H. R. Keller for appellants, W. T. Otto for appellees.

In the Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Mr. M. H. Carpenter, Hon. Lott M. Morrill, of Augusta, Me., and H. B. Johnson, of Jefferson City, Mo., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court. On motion of Mr. P. Phillip, John S. Cooper, of Chicago, Ill., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 153.—*The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Laramie, appellants, vs. The Board of County Commissioners of Albany and Carbon Counties.*—The arguments of this cause were continued by Mr. W. R. Steele, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. A. H. Jackson for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. W. R. Steele, for the appellants.

No. 154.—*The Republican River Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. R. McBratney, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Case No. 154.—*Republican River Bridge Company vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Kansas.—This is a contest concerning the right of way of the railroad through the Fort Riley Reservation. The court below ruled that the joint resolution of 1867 conveyed to the bridge company, by virtue of the patent issued in pursuance of it, all the land mentioned therein, except the land conveyed to the railroad company for a right of way by the joint resolution of 1866, but that the joint resolution of the prior year vested in the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its branches twenty acres of the reservation opposite Riley City, for a depot and other purposes, and the right of way claimed. It is here contended that the grant to the State of Kansas for bridge purposes, its acceptance and the construction of the bridge, and the full performance of all the conditions prescribed by Congress, and the final patent to the bridge company under the grant to the State, vests in the company exclusive title, notwithstanding the claim of the railroad under the joint resolution of 1866. That resolution, it is contended, did not amount to a grant and has never been followed by a patent. B. F. Stringfellow for plaintiff in error; W. T. Otto for defendant.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Michael O'Farrell and Annie O'Farrell, receiving stolen goods.
George Thornton, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Stein, felonious assault and battery.
James Sullivan and Alfred English, burglary.
George Webster, burglary.
Richard Scott, grand larceny.
Mary McCahl, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Michael Finnell, homicide.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
39—Caswell vs. Hammond.
42—Faulstich vs. Kammerer.
76—Livingston vs. White, &c.
100—Siney vs. Buddensick.
108—Atlantic M. Ins. Co. vs. Stern.
116—Ind. Ex. Co. vs. Morgenthau.
118—Miller vs. Nichols.
124—Paoli Belt Co. vs. Gordeu.
192—Beach vs. Smith.
204—U. F. School vs. The Mayor, &c.
263—Cholwell vs. Nichols.
276—Scherwood vs. Globe Insurance Co.
292—Palmer vs. H. S. H. Med. Co.
314—Macy vs. Lane.
315—Goodridge vs. Lane.
338—Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c.
390—— vs. ——
408—— vs. ——
411—— vs. ——
412—— vs. ——
413—— vs. ——
415—— vs. ——
416—— vs. ——
427—— vs. ——
428—— vs. ——

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
89—King vs. Duryea.
98—Blatchford vs. Kidd.
225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.
214—Joly, &c., vs. Lacombe.
311—Clark vs. Phelan et al.
145—Farley vs. Farrell.
162—Brainerd vs. Manuf'rs and B's Bank.
235—Alden vs. Diossy.
268—Koffman vs. Schoeneman.
292—Scannoni vs. Ruck et al.
206—Powers vs. Otard et al.
107—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
199—Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.
59—Sterne vs. Goepp.
136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.
178—Douglass vs. The Mayor, &c.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin et al.
47—McBride vs. McBride.
250—Habberman vs. Witters et al.
146—Corry vs. Witters.
202—Harlon vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.
19—Arches et al. vs. Schultz et al.
66—Con. Nat. Bank vs. Black et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

January term continued. Held in General Term room.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Case on—No. 2,064—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
19 8—Fullerton vs. Fiske.
1708—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.
1504½—Fisher vs. Crosby.
1820½—Brodt vs. Scott.
1854—Dame et al. vs. Smith.
1772½—N. Y. S. L. & T. Co. vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.
2174—Catoir vs. Lambert.
2346—Gleason, &c., vs. Hubbard et al., &c.
2342—Besendahl et al. vs. Bondy et al.
2340—Whiteman vs. Bondy et al.
2339—Wicke et al. vs. Bondy et al.
2341—Same vs. Same.
1858—Bank of British N. A. vs. Hubbell.
1756—Adgar vs. Bancroft.
1686—Keppel vs. Welts.
2522—Ebbinghausen et al. vs. Montgomery.
2486—Axt vs. Doran.
1296—Security Bk. vs. Otis.
1404—Koehler vs. Marshall et al.
2050—Irving National Bk. vs. Johnson.
2414—Ninth National Bank vs. Johnson.
2000—Foerster et al. vs. Clark.
1751—Fallbetick, &c., vs. Lammeoer.
2496—Caswell et al. vs. Hammond.
2420—Owens vs. Pickert.
1566—Reed vs. Brodie.
2500—Hazard et al. vs. Gaffney.
2392—Legraine vs. Oakley et al.
1832—Torrens vs. Zabriskie et al.
1780—Odell et al. vs. Harrison.
2467—Tietjen vs. Fairfield et al.
736—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
2280—Miller vs. Brown.
2458—Easton et al. vs. Cooney et al.
1292—Ahrens et al. vs. Bennett et al.
2498—Phillips vs. McLean et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1465—Whittlesey et al. vs. Hall et al.
3505—Hegeman, &c., vs. Kavanagh et al.
1777—Hurley vs. Petett.
1741½—Faihee vs. Hammond.
2203—Methodist Book Concern vs. McCall, &c.
2347—Dry Goods Bank vs. Miller.
973—Gunzenhauser, &c., vs. Lyons et al.
2449—Wells vs. Noxon et al.
950—M'f's' and B's' Bank vs. Asten, &c.
2283—The People ex rel. Bunn vs. O'Brien.
1839—Colvell et al. vs. Williams.
2497—Law vs. Grass.
2259—People's Bank vs. Hoffman, &c.
2509—Olmstead vs. Payne.
2189—Citizens' Bank of W. vs. Holmes et al.
2476—Schwerter vs. Romberg.
2439—Benjamin vs. Bradbury et al.
2455—Same vs. Same.
2349—Gergier vs. Otis.
2461—Vilar et al. vs. Maxwell.
1491—Crump vs. Frederica.
2411—Deane et al. vs. Weir.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
6—Thompson vs. Huntington.
Law and Fact.
8—Lib. R. M. Co. vs. Redford.
17—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.
6—Gans vs. Ridgley.
18—Goldberg vs. Levinson.
1—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
39—Schwartz vs. Spangenberg.
22—Tracy vs. Hecker et al.
33—Brown vs. Schwoon et al.
32—Hardman vs. Dusenbury.
35—Millner vs. Morrell.
36—Bruce vs. Hoboken C. Co. et al.
15—Shetlaer et al. vs. Jacobs.
24—F. Ass. of Phila. vs. Chepps et al.
38—McParlan, &c., vs. McParlan.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1630—Foster vs. Stebbins.
1906—Harlem Bank vs. Tate et al.
1691—Frost vs. Ross.
1605—Booth et al. vs. O'Donnel.
1876—Smith et al. vs. Crane.
1951—Kinney vs. Schmitt et al.
1961—Miller vs. Elbert.
1947—Prentice vs. Reserve Mut. Life Ins. Co.
1432—Silsby, Jr., vs. Am. F. and C. M'f'g Co.
1815—Hefferman vs. Kelly.
1885—Beeseley et al., &c., vs. Freeman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
48—Chapman versus Mecker.
928—Whitney vs. White.
869—Smith et al. vs. Klauber.
1834—Stokes et al. vs. Recknagel et al.
984—Bell vs. Sedgwick.
848—Maclean et al. vs. Blossom.
778—Mason vs. Decker.
990—Mech's' & Tr's' Nat. B'k vs. Moore et al.
838—Carpenter vs. Cushman.
708—Hall vs. Cowdrey et al.
1000—Randell vs. Bremer.
1004—Johnson et al. vs. Flanagan.
1006—Arone, Jr., vs. Mets et al.
1008—Arthur vs. McDonough, &c.
1010—Van Nordhausen vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.
254—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, &c.
589—Patterson vs. Brennan.
2049—Mech's and T's Bank vs. The Mayor.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan, &c.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.
969—Strauss vs. M. G. L. S. S. Co.
177—Fisk vs. Steudert.
51—Ely vs. Stilwell.
1634—Cox vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.
696—Latasa et al. vs. Gt. W. Ins. Co.
2291—Stuart, &c., vs. Salomon.
2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.
2373—Tilton vs. Sullivan, &c.
1690—Silber vs. Leavitt.
1157—Cheesman, &c., vs. Johnston.
1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
45—McCauley vs. Gans.
2122—Kalehar vs. B. St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
1778—Mordecai vs. Wetmore.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
1779—Harris vs. Somborn.
1781—Mawger vs. Hunt.
1782—Haight vs. Davis.
1783—Klein vs. Grumpert.
1784—Shane vs. Leask.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1609—Brown vs. The Mayor.
1645—Newman vs. The Mayor.
1673—Barnum vs. The Mayor.
1726—O'Brian vs. Pfeil.
1470—Mable et al. vs. Harman et al.
1282—Kelly vs. O'Neill.
1258—Hillier vs. Sonsler.
1355—Leonard vs. Ward.
2374—Burke, &c., vs. The Mayor.
1818—Walsh vs. The Mayor.
1268—Owens vs. Rose et al.
1294—Harrison vs. Leopold.
1454—Burns, &c., vs. Lutze et al.
1336—Hollender vs. Miranda.
1345—Cassidy vs. Leetch.
1367—Leis vs. Mich. C. R. R. Co.
1372—Friend vs. Walleck.
1377—Denby vs. L. U. B. Society.
1171—Jones vs. Kelly.
1762—Hughes vs. Darrin.
1763—Austin vs. Ingraham.
1764—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1491—Schuyler vs. Guilfoyle.
1534—Gross vs. Bouton et al.
1563—Hall vs. Kemp.
1521—Ostrander vs. Oliver.
1608—Reinhardt vs. Bloomfield.
2183—Weth vs. Bishoff, &c.
1494—Frost vs. Sturtevant.
1496—Levy vs. Volge.
1501—McGrane, &c., vs. The Mayor.
1785—Meehan vs. Lassalle et al.
1786—Stemme et al. vs. Liebert.
1787—McLaren vs. Crawford.
1789—Morrison, &c., vs. Kirchner.
1790—Kolsting vs. Peck.
1792—Nicholson vs. Webb.
1793—Elias, &c., vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
1794—Helser vs. Goodwin.
1795—Leach vs. Shand.
1796—Barney et al. vs. Moloney.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
8—Buhl vs. Buhl.
9—Sahm vs. Buhl.
13—Equit. L. A. Soc. of the U. S. vs. Cummins.
12—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to March 6.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.
6054—Eddy vs. Merrill.
6682—Cromwell et al. vs. Burr.
6158—Stock vs. Meyer et al.
6526—Rogers vs. Tilden et al.
3835—McGuire vs. Heyman et al.
3925—Nebrbass vs. Dailey.
3926—Gottlieb et al. vs. Kimzelman.
3929—Fogg vs. Tobias.
3930—Lockhart vs. Niles.
3931—Goldsmith vs. Harts et al.
3934—Lyddy vs. Gibbons.
3935—Van Hofen vs. Fuhrman et al.
3936—Dugnau vs. McNamara.
3940—State Trust Co. vs. Rich.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3865—Levy vs. Frankland.
707—Fleischhauer versus Wortge.
6757—Conroy vs. McGorry.
3801—Gray vs. Leeds.
5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwarzer et al.
3846—Marks vs. Branne.
2562—Dater vs. Payne.
2037—Mason vs. Campbell, Jr.
3797—Kautrowitz versus Garde.
3821—Goodkind et al. vs. Strickland.
3830—Byron, Jr., vs. Haug.
3640—Kaufman vs. Looram.
6572—Chatham National Bank vs. Kilpatrick.
6689—Keller et al. vs. Millemann.
3081—Carter vs. Voss.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2624—Frothingham versus Disbecker.
2782—Ehrenreich versus Schappert.
3136—Farina vs. Decker.
5806—Mulligan vs. Conner.
6240—Miller vs. Carpenter.
5849—Stebrecht vs. Shook et al.
6799—Maguire versus Bancker.
4736—Miller vs. Schultz.
4817—Pieper vs. Wilson et al.
4956—McDonough vs. Paddock.
5757—Burkhalter et al. vs. Pratt.
5854—Becker vs. Meyer, &c.
5873—Herman vs. Adolphus.
6227—Brown vs. Lyddy.
6191—Levy et al. vs. Leopold.
6364—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hoyt et al.
6373—Burke vs. Crotty et al.
6519—Neville vs. Hargous et al.
6573—Preese, Jr., vs. Brown et al.
6579—Oakes vs. Adams, Jr.
6744—Lundy vs. Gillmann.
6773—Smith vs. Tobitt et al.
6787—Byrns et al. vs. B'd of Education.
6791—Halgetiris et al. vs. Davenport.
6831—Mattlage vs. Carter et al.
6847—Wilsinski vs. Smith et al.
6856—Fleitman et al. vs. Cohn.
6866—Rohman et al. vs. Davenport et al.
6873—Goff et al. vs. Borgland et al.
6874—Goff et al. vs. Lynch.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 74
8000 Tol. P. & W., West. Div. 80
5000 Mo., K. & T. S. F. 56
200 Mich. Central 60
100 do 60¼
100 do 60⅛
27 do 60⅜
100 do 60⅛
100 At. & Pac. Tel. 19½
2010 Western Union 74
1000 do 73⅞
2500 do 73¾
800 do s3. 73⅝
1000 do 73¾
1800 do 73¾
500 do 73⅞
600 do s3. 73⅝
40 N. Y. C. & Hud. 115¾
600 Pacific Mail 33¾
1200 do 33⅝
100 do c. 33⅝
500 do 33¾
100 do 33⅝
300 do c. 33⅞
300 do 34
1300 do 33⅞
1900 do 33¾
1000 do c. 33¾
400 do 33⅝
5 N. J. Central 107¾
100 Rock Island s3. 110
200 do 109⅞
97 do 109¾
100 do 110
397 do 109⅞
100 Union Pacific 68⅝
800 do 68¾
25 do 69
100 Pac. R. of Mo. c. 12⅛
100 Erie Railway s3. 17½
100 do 17⅝
40 do b60. 17⅜
400 do 17½
100 do 17⅝
100 do 17⅝
300 do c. 17¾
1900 do 17¾
1800 Ohio & Miss. 21⅝
700 do s3. 21½
300 Lake Shore 65¾
1000 do 65½
1587 do 65⅝
1000 do s3. 65⅝
4800 do 65¾
1000 do s3. 65⅝
700 do 65½
10 Del., L. & W. s3. 117½
400 do 117¼
300 North-western 43⅜
300 do 43¼
700 do b30. 43⅜
300 do c. 43⅜
200 do s3. 43¼
300 North-west. Pf. 65½
200 do 65
300 do 65¼
100 do s10. 65¼
200 do 65⅛
800 St. Paul 44½
900 do 44⅝
700 do 44⅜
500 do 44¼
200 do 44
500 do 44¼
500 do 44⅜
500 St. Paul Pf. 78¾
300 do 78⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 12.123⅛
10,000 do b.c.123¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 122½
10,000 do 12.122½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 122½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 123¾
100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 118¾
3,000 do b.c.118⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. b.c.118¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. Y. State 7s, Bounty Reg. 104⅝
50,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 19
10,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div. 100½
6,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div. 92½
1,000 L. & W. B. Con. 98½
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. 102½
15,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92
7,000 N. W. C. R. G. 92
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st. 105
3,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st. 117
7,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st. Consol. b.c.108
1,000 Erie 3d 104
2,000 L. S. 1st, C. R. 105
3,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. 113
7,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Br. 96½
14,000 Un. Pac. 1st 105½
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 102⅜
15,000 U. Pac. S. F. 97
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, C. b.c.122
1,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 88⅜
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 55½
3,000 do 55⅜
10,000 Rome, W. & Og. Consol. 1st 93⅝
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 117⅞
15,000 do 118
10,000 do b.c.118
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 86¼
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 61
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div. 63
8,000 Ches. & O. 1st. coup. on b3. 31¾
2,000 E. T., Va. & G. 1st 88½
1,000 C. Pac. G. B. 108⅝
2,000 H. & C. Mo. 1st. 83
6,000 West. Pac. Bs. 100⅝
20 Metropolitan Bk. 128
7 Ninth Nat. Bank 81½
20 Del. & Hud. Can. 122⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel. b.c. 19⅜
500 do 19
100 do 19½
100 Pacific M. b.c. b3. 33¾
2200 do 33⅝
300 do s3. 33½
600 do 33⅝
1500 do 33⅝
700 do 33⅞
57 U. S. Express b.c. 73½
15 do 73½
100 Adams Ex. b.c.109½
45 American Ex. b.c. 63¾
20 do 64
175 do 64¼
500 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.115
39 do 114¾
10 do 115¼
1500 W. U. Tel. b.c. 73½
1600 do 73½
800 do 73⅝
2600 do 73¾
1200 do 73½
900 do 73¾
1000 do 73⅞
2700 do 73½
100 do c. 73⅝
600 do 73¾
1000 do 73⅝
300 do 73¾
10 do 73⅞
400 do 73⅝
100 do s3. 73⅝
1000 do s3. 73⅝
100 do 73⅝
2800 do 73¾
1500 do 73⅝
1200 do 73¾
100 do c. 73⅞
100 Han. & St. J. b.c. 19
200 H. & St. J. Pf. b.c. s3. 29
100 St. L., K. C. & N. b.c. 6
30 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 12
100 Erie Railway b.c. 17¾
100 do 17⅝
500 do b3. 17¾
600 do b3. 17⅞
1900 do 18
2600 do 18⅛
800 do 18⅛
400 do b3. 18⅛
100 Union Pac. b.c. 69
330 Clev. & P. G'td. b.c. 93¼
22 do 93⅜
200 Michigan Cen. b.c. 60¼
100 do 60⅛
400 do 60¼
500 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 65⅜
2900 do 65½
500 do s3. 65⅜
1500 do c. 65¼
1600 do 65⅛
800 do 65⅜
2600 do s60. 64¾
600 do s3. 65⅜
500 do 65½
1000 do 65⅝
300 do s3. 65⅜
200 do 65¾
300 do s3. 65⅝
200 do 65½
100 do b3. 65⅜
100 do 65½
200 C. & N. W. b.c. 43⅜
500 do 43⅜
800 do 43¼
1000 do 43⅛
300 do 43⅜
300 do 43⅜
700 do b3. 43⅜
100 do 43⅜
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.c. 65⅜
300 do 65⅞
100 do 65¾
300 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 44⅛
600 do 44½
1000 do 44
100 do 43⅞
300 do s10. 43⅞
300 do s3. 44
500 do 44⅛
300 do s3. 44
300 do 44⅛
300 do 44¼
100 do 44⅛
300 do 44¼
500 do 44⅜
400 do c. 44⅝
200 do 44⅝
1400 do c. 44⅞
200 do 45
200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 78½
300 do 78½
100 do 78¾
100 do 78⅞
200 do 79
100 do 79⅛
100 do 79⅜
100 do 79½
100 Chi. & R. I. b.c. 110
200 do 109⅞
140 do 110
100 do 110⅛
200 do s3. 110
26 Tol., W. & W. b.c. 5½
25 Morris & Essex 104
105 do b.c. 104
50 P., Ft. W. & C. G. b.c. 102½
37 do 102¾
100 Miss., K. & T. b.c. 9⅞
100 do 9¾
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b.c. 5⅞
400 Ohio & M. b.c. b3. 21⅝
100 do 21½
100 do s3. 21½
200 do 21⅝
100 do 21¾
100 do 21⅞
100 do c. 21⅞
300 do s3. 21¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s 74
20,000 Del. & H. R. '94. 113
10,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 97
65 U. S. Ex. s3. 74
2100 Western Union 73⅝
1000 do 73⅝
500 do s3. 73⅝
10 do 73⅞
300 do 73⅞
100 do b3. 73¾
2700 do 73¾
100 do 73⅜
300 Pacific Mail b3. 33⅞
100 do 33⅞
500 do 33⅜
50 N. Y. C. & Hud. 115½
200 Erie Railway 18
100 do s3. 17⅞
20 N. J. Central 107¾
100 Lake Shore 65¾
100 do b3. 65¾
600 do 65⅝
200 Rock Island 110¼
800 St. Paul c. 44⅞
300 do 44⅞
600 do 44¾
200 do 45
100 do 45⅛
100 St. Paul Pref. 79⅜
100 Tol. & Wab. 5⅞
200 Ohio & Miss 21¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$23,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81 b.c. 123⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 120
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 127
$70,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 122½
30,000 do b.c. 122⅝
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68. 123¾
20,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 118

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s. old 46
50,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 109
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D. 100¾
60,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. D. b.c. 96
45,000 M. & St. P. Con. S'g F. b.c. 88
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 85
15,000 Har. 1st 7s, R. 118
1,000 West. Pac. Bs. 101
1,000 do 101½
1,000 do 102
5,000 U. Pac. 1st 105⅝
8,000 do 105½
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 107⅝
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 90
2,000 Gt. W. 1st '88. 85⅜
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 55⅞
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L. D. b.c. 62⅝
10 New-York Gas 153
60 Del. & H. Can. b.c. 122½
100 C. Coa. of Md. b.c. 48
1400 W. U. Tel. b.c. 73¾
2300 do 73⅞
300 do 73¾
800 do s3. 73⅝
100 do 73½
100 do s10. 73½
100 do 73⅝
100 do s3. 73⅝
600 do 73⅝
700 do 73⅞
1500 do 74
800 do 74
100 do 74⅛
800 do 74¼
800 do 74⅛
500 do 74
1000 do 73⅞
100 Panama b.c. 131
100 U. S. Ex. b.c. s3. 73¾
50 do 74¼
20 Adams Ex. b.c. 110½
32 do 110
500 Pacific Mail b.c. 33⅞
200 do 34
500 do 34½
100 do 34
100 Union Pac. b. c. 68¾
10 N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c. 115½
12 do 115¼
300 Erie R'way b.c. 17⅞
700 do b3. 18
100 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 65⅝
600 do s3. 65½
200 do 65½
100 do 65⅝
200 do 65¾
100 do 65⅞
100 do 66
200 do s3. 65⅞
200 do s3. 66
100 do 66⅛
500 do s10. 66
100 do 66⅛
600 do b3. 66¼
1000 do 66⅛
3000 do 66⅜
500 do 66¼
100 do s3. 66¼
400 do s60. 65¾
100 do s3. 66⅜
200 C. & N. W. b.c. 43¾
100 do 43⅝
100 do 43⅞
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.c. 65⅝
200 do 65¾
400 do 66
100 do b3. 66
15 Cen. R. of N. J. 107½
5 do b.c. 107¾
20 do 108
200 Chi. & R. I. b.c. s3. 110⅛
200 do 110¼
200 do 110⅜
200 do 110½
200 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 45⅛
600 do 45
200 do 45⅛
100 do c. 45¼
600 do s3. 45⅜
200 do 45⅜
1100 do 45⅜
400 do b3. 45⅜
100 do 45⅜
100 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 79½
100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 21⅜
100 do 21⅞
100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 5¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Va. 6s, C., x ma. coup. b3. 69
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 74½
11,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 105⅝
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. b3. 55⅜
5,000 do b3. 55⅞
10,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s. b3. 109⅛
10,000 do b3. 109
10,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 79½
31,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st, LaC. Div. 101
100 West. Union s5. 73¾
700 do 73¾
1300 do 73⅞
1900 do 73¾
50 do 74
100 do s3. 73¾
450 do 73¾
300 do 73¾
800 do 73¾
100 do u.r. 73⅞
100 United States Ex. 74½
50 Amer. Ex. b3. 65
100 Pacific R. of Mo. 12½
900 Union Pacific 68¾
300 Pacific Mail b3. 33⅞
300 do 33⅞
700 Erie Railway 17⅞
1500 Lake Shore s3. 66⅛
300 do 66
100 do 66
100 do 66⅛
200 North-western 43¾
100 do 43⅞
300 do b3. 44
100 do 44
100 North-west. Pref. 66⅛
100 do 66
100 Rock Island b3. 110⅜
100 do 110⅜
100 do 110½
200 do 110⅜
200 Ohio & Miss s3. 21⅞
500 do 22
800 St. Paul 45
100 do 45¼
100 do 45⅛
200 do 45⅛
300 do 45⅝
500 do 45⅜
200 St. Paul Pref. 79⅛
100 do b3. 79¾

THURSDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

There was less activity at the Stock Exchange than on yesterday, and the fluctuations were confined within a narrower range. The business amounted to 163,000 shares, of which 54,000 were in Western Union and 34,000 in Lake Shore. The course of prices was irregular and in the main toward lower figures until nearly midday, when a firmer feeling set in and under the influence of an active buying movement in the Granger shares the entire list recorded an advance. Lake Shore fell off from 65¾ to 65¼ and advanced to 66⅝, closing at a slight reaction. Western Union declined from 74 to 73½, rose to 74¼, and finally sold at 73¾. In the early dealings St. Paul common touched 43⅞ and the preferred 78½, advancing subsequently to 45⅝ for the former and to 79¾ for the latter. The North-western shares closed at 44@44⅛ for the common and at 66@66¼ for the preferred, an advance from the lowest point of 1 ℘ cent. in both instances. Pacific Mail ranged between 33⅛ and 34⅛, closing at 33⅞. Erie advanced from 17½ to 18½, with the final sales at 18. Rock Island rose to 110⅝. Ohio and Mississippi to 22, and Hannibal and St. Joseph common to 19¾. New-York Central declined to 115 and Michigan Central to 60, closing at a slight recovery. Union Pacific closed at 68¾, after selling at 68⅝@69. Panama advanced to 131. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined to 19 and afterward sold at 19⅛. Investment shares were quiet and express shares less active than for some days past.

The ruling rates for money to borrowers on call were 3@4 ℘ cent. The demand was most active in the late business. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 4½ to 6 ℘ cent., the supply being small. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm early in the day, and a shade easier at the close. The Bank of England Directors made no change in the minimum rate of discount, which is 4 ℘ cent. The outside rate was not given. The bank gained £370,000 sterling for the week ending yesterday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 42¾ ℘ cent., against 42⅝ last week. Consols closed at 94⅛ for money and 94¼ for the account; United States 1865s, (old,) at 106@106⅛; 1867s, at 109¼@109⅜; 10-40s, at 106⅛@106¼, and new 5s at 106⅞. Erie closed at 15¾@15⅞, and the preferred at 32. The specie in the Bank of France shows an increase of 18,470,000 francs for the week. The sterling exchange market was firmer, and closed at $4 85¾@$4 86 for bankers' long, and at $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand bills. These quotations are very close on to the posted rates of the bankers, and it was generally expected that exchange would be advanced to morrow. Gold, after opening quiet at 113⅝, declined to 113½; but an advance speedily followed to 113⅝@113¾, and just before the close sales were made as high as 113⅞. The final transactions were at 113¾. The late firmness of the market was due to the stronger tone of the foreign exchange market and the reported engagement of $800,000 gold coin for Saturday's steamers. Nothing definite is yet known about any shipments of gold on Saturday, but it would be quite natural for gold to go out if exchange should be advanced or remain firm at the present rates. The steam-ship Pomerania to day took out $1,690,000 specie, of which all but $150,000, silver, was gold coin. At San Francisco $50,000 coin and $42,700 bullion was shipped for the East. Cash gold early in the day loaned at 1@2 ℘ cent. for carrying, but after, Clearing-house hours holders paid 3@4 ℘ cent.

The Government bond market retained its strength, and at the close there were few offerings, notwithstanding a further advance in prices of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The steady absorption of these securities for some time past renders it more difficult daily to execute important orders without advancing the market materially. Railroad bonds were firm, and prices advanced in the general list. State bonds were dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

Gold receipts	$264,956 80
Gold payments	488,249 40
Gold balance	48,186,737 85
Currency receipts	607,302 04
Currency payments	618,561 23
Currency balance	37,555,496 23
Customs	250,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 17.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	113⅝	113¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122½	122½
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 86	$4 85¾@$4 86
New-York Central	116¼	115
Rock Island	110	110⅜
Pacific Mail	33⅞	33⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	44¾	45½
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	78⅝	79¾
Lake Shore	65⅝	66⅛
Chicago and North-western	43⅝	44
Chicago and North-western Pref	65⅛	66
Western Union	74	73¾
Union Pacific	69	68¾
Toledo and Wabash	5⅞	5⅞
Del., Lackawanna and Western	117¼	117¼
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½
Panama	130¼	131
Erie	17⅜	17⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅝	22
C., C. and Ind. Central	5	5⅛
Harlem	144	144
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18⅞	19¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	29	29¼
Michigan Central	60¼	60⅜
Illinois Central	100¼	100
Missouri Pacific	12¼	12½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold is as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	115¼	115	629
Erie	18⅛	17½	11,940
Lake Shore	66⅜	65¼	34,587
Wabash	5⅞	5⅞	100
North-western	44	43⅛	8,600
North-western Pref'd	66⅛	65	3,000
Rock Island	110⅝	109⅞	3,334
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45⅝	43⅞	18,300
Mil. and St. Paul Pref'd	79¾	78½	2,500
Pittsburgh	93¼	93¼	352
Del., Lack. and Western	117¼	117¼	110
Michigan Central	60⅜	60	1,227
Union Pacific	69	68⅝	700
C., C. and Ind. Central	5¼	5⅛	100
Han. and St. Joseph	19¾	19	100
Han. and St. Joseph Pf.	29¼	29	100
Ohio and Mississippi	22	21⅜	6,000
Missouri Pacific	12½	12⅛	230
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	5⅞	5⅞	100
Panama	131	131	100
Western Union	74¼	73⅛	53,900
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	19⅛	19	800
Pacific Mail	34⅛	33½	14,900
Consolidated Coal	48	48	100
Kansas and Texas	9⅞	9¾	200
Adams Express	109½	109½	190
St. L., K. C. and W.	6	6	100
American Express	64¼	64¼	335
United States Express	74½	73¾	250
Total sales			162,914

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¼	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123¼	123½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123½	123⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, '65, new, registered	120	120⅜
United States 5-20s, '65, new, coupons	120⅞	120⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122⅝	122⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123¾	124
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123¾	124
United States 10-40s, registered	118	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	121	121¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅞	119⅛

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $162,000 for interest and $451,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$51,007,000
Gold balances	1,816,180
Currency balances	2,133,900

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$72,345,223
Currency balances	3,867,607
Gold exchanges	6,325,623
Gold balances	986,142

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	31	N. Y. B. B'ty Loan	104⅝
Alabama 5s, 1886	29	N. Y. C. B'ty Loan	104⅝
Alabama 8s, 1886	29	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91	120
Alabama 8s, 1892	30	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. i.	16	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	17
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	16	N. C. N. C. R. R., J. & J.	55
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	16	N. C. N. C. R. R., A. & O.	55
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	16	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, J. & J.	42
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	16	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, A. & O.	42
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. Fund. Act, 1866	10½
Georgia 6s	93	N. C. Fund. Act, 1868	9½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	104	N. C. new bds., J. & J.	9
Georgia 7s, endorsed	101	N. C. new bds., A. & O.	8½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	102⅞	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1	3¼
Indiana 5s	102	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2	3
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102	Ohio 6s, 1886	109½
Illinois War Loan	102½	Rhode Island 6s	105
Kentucky 6s	102	S. C. 6s	35
Louisiana 6s	43	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	32½
La. 6s, new bonds	43	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	32½
La. 6s, new F'g Dd't	43	S. C. 6s, F. A. '66	32½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	43	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, J. & J.	32½
La. 8s, Levee bonds	43	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, A. & O.	32½
La. 8s, Levee bds. '75	43	S. C. 7s, '88	33
La. 8s, Levee bds 1910	14	S. C. N. F. Bds.	4½
Michigan 6s, 1878-'79	102	Tenn. 6s, old	45⅝
Michigan 7s, 1890	109	Tenn. 6s, N. B.	44⅝
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100½	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	44⅝
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100½	Texas 10s, '76	104
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100½	Va. 6s, old	36½
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	100½	Va. 6s, N. B., '66	38
Mo. 7s, due in 1880	101	Va. 6s, N. B., '67	38
Fd'g bds. due 1894-5	103	Va. 6s, Con. B.	75
Long b. due '81 to '91	102½	Va. 6s, ex. m. coup.	68½
Asy. or U'ty due 1892	102½	Va. 6s, Con., 2d S.	45½
H. & St. Jo., due 1870	100	Va. 6s, D. B.	9
H. & St. Jo., due 1880	102	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	73⅞
H. & St. Jo., due 1887	102		

And the following for City bank shares:

Butch. and Drovers'	135	Market	113
Central National	100	Mechanics'	136
Chatham	136	Merchants'	119
City	300	Metropolitan	126
Commerce	117¾	Nassau	103
Continental	79	New-York	129
First National	200	Ninth National	80
Fulton	150	North America	90
Gallatin American	130	Oriental	170
German National	79	Park	126
Germania	110	Phenix	94⅛
Gold Exchange	117	Republic	85
Imp. & Traders'	190⅛	St. Nicholas	103

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		
City 6s, new	103	..
United Companies of New-Jersey	108¾	109
Pennsylvania Railroad	140½	140⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56	56⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51¼	51⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	63¾	64
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	45¾	46
Northern Central	21½	21⅝
Lehigh Navigation	38	..
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	106	106⅛

The following are the comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the second week in February:

1876	$125,000
1875	74,600
Increase in 1876	$50,400

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,692 head, or 376 cars, of which 237 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 369 cars for the same time last week, and 377 cars for the same week last year; no market to-day; fresh arrivals were through consignments; 15 cars held for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock, all odds and ends being cleaned off yesterday; general market price for the week will bear calling at an advance of strong ¼c. on last week's quotations on all grades, with some few loads of the poorest at a shade stronger. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,000 head, against 20,300 head for the same time last week and 11,200 head for the same week last year; only 600 head were disposed of since our last report, and those yesterday late in the day at the opening quotations of the week, 5 cars remaining unsold; no buyers in the market; will probably be held over for next week's market; sales 500 head Texas Sheep, averaging 95 lb., at $4 55; 100 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 84 lb., at $5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,100 head, against 11,400 head for the same time last week and 10,100 head for the same week last year; the market was active for what stock there was offered; only 6 cars on sale, mostly light grades with a few heavy Hogs only, quality good; sales at $8 50@$8 60 for highest lots to best mixed lots; one car selected singers at $8 75.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Cattle—Estimated receipts to-day, 4,000 head; official receipts yesterday, 3,500 head; fair demand; prices steady, firm; sales of butchers at $3 25@$3 75; Stockers, $3 25@$4; medium to good fat Steers, $4 25@$4 87½; best, $5@$5 75; shipments, 2,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market strong; good demand, and 5c.@10c. higher; sales of packing at $7 90@$8 25; Bacon grades, $8@$8 10; shipping, $8 25@$8 40; closed firm with all sold; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market active and firmer; sales of common to choice, $4 25@$5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 01½, spot; $1 01¼, February; 99⅝c., March; 99c., April; No. 3 do., 81c.@81½c.; Rejected, 78¾c. Corn very firm, and holders are asking high rates; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c.@41¾c., spot; 41½c. bid, March; 40⅝c. bid, April. Oats—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 2, 31¾c., spot; 32c., March. Barley opened firm and closed dull and lower at 60½c.@61c., spot; 62½c., February; 62c. March. Rye quiet and weak at 66½c.@67c. Dressed Hogs strong and higher at $9 35@$9 50. Pork strong and higher at $21 25, spot; $21 30@$21 32½, March; $21 57½@$21 60, April; $21 87½, May. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced; $12 75 bid, spot; $12 82½@$12 85, March; $12 97½@$13, April. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 12c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 865 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 900 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat ⅛c. higher. Corn, ⅛c. higher. Oats nominal. Pork active and higher at $21 35, cash; $21 70 bid, April; $21 97, May. Lard, 5c. higher.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand, at $1 20@$1 30. Corn steady, with a fair demand, at 40c.@42c. Oats steady with a fair demand, at 33c.@43c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 15. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $22@$22 25. Lard held higher; Steam sold at 12⅞c. but closed at 13c. bid; Kettle, 13½c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c., cash; 9⅛c. buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c., cash; 11⅞c. buyer March; 12c. buyer first half of April; 12⅛c. buyer last half of April; 12⅛c., buyer June; Clear Sides nominally 11⅞c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c. Whisky—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at $1 02. Butter—Demand fair and market firm for choice at 25c.@32c. Hogs—Active and higher; sales of light shipping at $7 30@$8 25; packing grades at $7 90@$8 25; choice heavy at $8 30@$8 35; receipts, 1,720 head; shipments, 1,181 head.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat quiet, little doing; No. 3 Red, $1 51½, cash and February; $1 55⅜@$1 55¾, April; No. 3 do., $1 37. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 38¾c., cash and February; 39⅛c., March; 41⅛c., April. Oats dull; No. 2, 34½c. bid, cash and February. Barley dull and weak; only inferior grades offering. Rye—No transactions. Pork higher at $22. Lard higher at 13½c. here; 13⅜c. country. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c. and 11⅝c.@11¾c. according to cure. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c. and 12⅞c.@13c. Whisky higher at $1 07. Live Hogs strong and higher; active; Yorkers, $7 60@$7 90; Packing, $7 90@$8 25; Extra, $8 30@$8 35. Cattle better; stronger feeling; prices are unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,850 head of Hogs, 1,215 head of Cattle.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.—Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Flour quiet; steady; sales of 600 bbls. Wheat dull, nominally unchanged. Corn quiet; sales of four cars new at 50½c.@51c., on track. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley heavy, lower; sales of ten cars two-rowed State at 70c.@75c.; six cars do. on private terms. Pork firm at $22 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 13½c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

OSWEGO, Feb. 17.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,100 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn lower; sales of new Western mixed at 65c. Barley lower; No. 2 Canada offered at $1 05; No. 2 Bay at $1 10; sales of 1,000 bushels, by sample, at $1 06. Corn-meal—$26 for Bolted, $25 for Unbolted ℘ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $16@$17; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $20@$22 ℘ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Corn—Supply light and demand moderate at 61c.@65c. Oats—Demand moderate at 41c.@47c. Bacon—Shoulders held at 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured stronger; sales of choice at 14c. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 52½@$5 53½. Gold, 113⅛.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c. net receipts, 515 bales; gross, 595 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,664 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock 76,002 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 17.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32½c. Rosin firm; Strained, $1 47½. Tar quiet at $1 40.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 17.—Printing Cloths steady at last quotations, with light sales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 17—12:30 P. M.—Consols 94 3-16 for money, and 94¼ for the account. United States bonds, new 5s, 106⅞. Erie Railway shares, 15¾; do. preferred, 31. New-York Central, 104.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £370,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 42⅝ ℘ cent., is now 42¾ ℘ cent.

4 P. M.—Consols 94 1-16 for money, and 94⅛ for the account.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 18,470,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 67f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 13,300 bales, of which 10,800 bales are American. Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper and flat. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 7-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d. Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped January, at 6 3-16d.; do., Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 9-32d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6 9-32d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 13-32d.; do. do., February and March delivery, from Savannah, at 6 5-32d.; sales of Middling Mobiles, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 11-32d. Provisions—Beef, 92s. 6d. ℘ tierce. Pork, 82s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 3-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 11-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,500 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive steady, and ⅛d. cheaper on the day. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6¼d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10⅛d.@11¼d. ℘ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 9d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Feb. 17—5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10⅛d. ℘ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 23s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Hops firm at £3 10s.@£3 15s. for Wisconsins, and £4@£4 10s. for American States.

ANTWERP, Feb. 17.—Petroleum flat at 31f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Spanish Gold, 214@214½. Exchange flat and declining; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 10@10½ discount; short sight do., 7½ discount; 60 days, gold, 2½@3 premium; short sight do., 4@4½ premium; on London, 14@15 premium; on Paris, 2@3 premium. Sugar flat.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CENERENTOLA, (Italian Opera)—Miss Matilda Phillipps, Signor Bugianini.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leale, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—QUEEN AND WOMAN—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. B. Listemann, Mr. A. Hartdegen, Mrs. A. H. Smith.

EAGLE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—Mr. Josh Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION BY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The President's deposition in the case of Gen. BABCOCK, which is now published in full, contains very few facts which can be used with much effect on either side of the case. Its general tenor is that the President had unbounded confidence in his private secretary; that he has seen no good reason to suppose that his confidence was misplaced; that Gen. BABCOCK did not show any special desire to influence his action in regard to the revenue officers at St. Louis; that the order transferring the Supervisors was revoked on perfectly defensible grounds, without respect to any outside pressure, and that satisfactory explanations have been made by Gen. BABCOCK of the mysterious telegrams which form the chief part of the evidence against him. To all of which, of course, the prosecution may reply that the President was grossly mistaken about the character of his intimate friend, the deceased Collector FORD, and that he may have been equally so in regard to his trusted secretary, Gen. BABCOCK. As evidence, a large portion of the testimony is obviously irrelevant, and a good deal of it has been stricken out by the court. What will go on the record is likely to rank mainly as evidence to character.

Returns from the city and town elections held in Pennsylvania on Tuesday show throughout the greater part of the State heavy Republican gains. They also show, however, that in the larger centres of population people are beginning to vote for municipal officers without regard to politics, and mainly with reference to their personal fitness. In Philadelphia, for example, certain unworthy candidates who had secured the party nomination were beaten, and men of better character running on an independent ticket were elected. The experience ought not to be without its uses in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. It may be safely affirmed that all over the country the tide of popular confidence is setting strongly in favor of the Republican Party, but it should not be forgotten that this confidence must be justified as clearly by the character of the party nominees as by the character of its policy.

The last postponement of the Democratic caucus on financial legislation was due to the apprehension that Mr. LANDERS and his fellow-inflationists would "capture" the meeting and get it pledged to some scheme likely to frighten the sober part of the country. Yesterday's postponement was made to avoid an outburst of angry remonstrance on the part of Eastern Democrats who have been unceremoniously shelved in making up the committee which is to prepare the bill embodying the policy of the party in regard to the finances. If the Democratic leaders are to suspend their work of groping for a policy every time that an outburst of angry passions is threatened from any section of their following, they will certainly not have that desirable article ready in time for this Presidential campaign.

Senator ANTHONY'S joint resolution to regulate the printing of debates in Congress was before the Senate yesterday, where it is much more likely to find favor than in the lower house. The ground taken by Mr. ANTHONY is that, as the *Congressional Record* is an official document, controlled by Congress, its publication should be confined to an exact and truthful reproduction of what takes place in the House and Senate. This view of the case, however, is not shared by the Congressmen, who have so long been accustomed to "editing" their matter in the *Globe* that they cannot realize the official character of the present reports. A member detected in modifying or mutilating a committee report, after it had been laid before the House, would be subject to discipline, even though the document were his own production. There is no reason why the same rule should not be applied to the report of speeches, which is alleged to be a faithful transcript of the proceedings of Congress.

With more than usual explicitness it is once more stated that the Carlists are surrounded by the Alfonsist troops, and are menaced with speedy and final defeat. A council of the rebel chieftains, to consider terms of peace, is talked of, and there are numerous indications that even these preliminaries to a surrender will be anticipated by a general collapse of the Carlist cause. If it were not true that accounts of military movements in Spain, when derived from Madrid, have been so highly colored as to seem like romances, this news would be welcome. The world has ceased to manifest a lively interest in the struggle between ALFONSO and DON CARLOS, but a return of peace to a long-distracted country will give very general satisfaction, and will abate a nuisance which was liable at any time to lead to international difficulties.

The Assembly Committee on Crime made a good deal of noise in the world while its sessions lasted, and it has presented to the Legislature an imposing mass of printed matter as the evidence of its industry. The ability of the committee to generalize upon the highly delicate and difficult problems with which it had to deal seems hardly to have been in proportion to its aptitude for collecting information about them. Considering that the main purpose of the committee's appointment was to break down the then existing Police Board, and that this purpose has been accomplished, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that its recommendations for the cure of inefficient Police administration should be somewhat lacking in point and directness. The report contains a number of very excellent sentiments in regard to the abuses which the system of political appointments has introduced into the administration of our City prisons. Keeping in view the fact that both the Tombs and Ludlow Street Jail are chiefly in the hands of Tammany nominees, a committee which was appointed to do the work of Tammany Hall could hardly be expected to speak very definitely about the remedies needed to correct the gross mismanagement of these places. It is satisfactory to find that the committee is satisfied with the management of the island institutions, though the report of the Senate committee may tell a less favorable story.

Gen. SHERIDAN made yesterday a strong argument before the House Committee on Military Affairs in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He claimed that the Indians would be better treated and would become more orderly under military rule than they have been under the agency system. The change would also give the soldiers at frontier posts some much-needed occupation, and three and a half millions a year would be saved in the expenses of administration. Gen. ORD testified to much the same effect, and Gens. SHERMAN and HANCOCK sent written opinions favoring the proposed change. This transfer has been frequently talked of before, but certain humanitarian reasons have been urged in favor of continuing the present system. The character of the administration of the Indian Bureau cannot, however, be said to have risen, of late, in public estimation. People are getting a little tired of hearing philanthropy pleaded as an excuse for jobbery, and a pretty strong public sentiment exists in favor of giving the officers of the Army a chance of showing what they can do with the irrepressible "wards of the nation."

The Assembly Committee on Education have slightly modified the form of the constitutional amendment in relation to the common schools, which was referred to them some time ago, and yesterday reported it to the House. In its present shape, it provides that the State shall maintain a system of free common schools; that the Legislature shall provide for rudimentary instruction to all persons within the school age for the school year; that a State tax of not less than $3,000,000 shall be annually laid for this purpose; and that the public funds shall not be applied for the support of sectarian schools, or to any schools not wholly the property of the State or local government. These provisions seem to cover the whole ground. The amount of the tax is to be the same as that now raised by State tax for educational purposes, local taxes paying the balance of the eleven millions our public schools annually require. The provision regarding schools not belonging to the State or local authorities, will prevent the leasing of sectarian schools to the public, as is now done in some towns. The amendment has been very carefully framed, and few members of either party are likely to array themselves against a law so entirely in accord with public sentiment.

"ABSTRACT CURRENCY."

One of the fanciful theories advanced by the inflationists in support of their vagaries is that a paper circulation may be based simply on the credit of the country, and that convertibility into coin is an antiquated and expensive device which this country has outgrown. This notion mistakes entirely the nature of money. A dollar is not a legal abstraction, but twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine. The paper dollar derives its value solely from the promise which it bears to pay a real dollar, and if the promise be repudiated, the scrap of paper on which it is printed becomes worthless. The gold dollar bears no fictitious value. It represents nothing but itself. In whatever form it may be put—coin, bullion, or plate—its quality of value remains with it and in it. That value, like the value of every other article, is the equivalent of the average amount of labor which is required to produce it. The gold produced by a year's labor in the mines is equal in value only to the average fruits of a year's labor of similar quality in other pursuits, plus a reasonable compensation for the danger and privation. It is plain that this must be so in the long run. For, if the product of a given amount of labor in the gold mines were of greater value than the product of an equal amount of like labor in other pursuits, laborers would flock to the mines in such numbers as to reduce the value of gold. This was the precise result of the discovery of the gold mines of California and Australia.

Once set free from the idea of representative value, divested of the character of a promise to pay a certain quantity of gold, and declared to be representative of certain fictions known as dollars, our paper money could have no definite value. The abstraction which it would represent might be called by any other shibboleth as well as dollars—better, indeed, since the fiction represented by the paper would have no point of similarity to the real, tangible dollar. The real dollar, or coin in some form, would be required to settle our foreign balances, but it would be an entirely different thing from the fiction represented by the paper. Indeed, since the paper would have no real value, or be convertible into any definite quantity of anything having real value, it would make no difference whether the name inscribed on it were dollar, rupee, franc, or groschen, except so far as it might be forced upon creditors in payment of debts contracted in real dollars, or derive some fictitious value from mental association with them.

Money, to answer perfectly its purpose, must either possess value in itself, or be the representative of something possessing real value. That value may be the flocks of the early Romans, the codfish of the Newfoundlanders, the tobacco of the Virginians, or the gold and silver of all times and countries; but it must either exist in the substance used for money, or the currency must represent a definite amount of it. The fatal defect of a currency based purely on credit, as the phrase goes, is that it would be convertible into no fixed quantity of anything, and so would represent nothing. A note promising to pay a day's work of a certain kind, a bushel of wheat, or a barrel of cider, would have a substantial foundation of value, not, indeed, so stable as gold and silver, but sufficient for the purpose. But a note which simply said, "This is a dollar," but did not give the holder any right to receive a real dollar for it, would have no value. Suppose that in the days when cattle were used as a medium of exchange, the Government had issued tokens imprinted with the words, "One ox," but which did not promise to pay an ox to anybody. Can it be supposed that any one could have been found so verdant, even in those primitive times, as to accept such a token at the value of a real flesh-and-blood ox, or at any other value? No matter how many oxen the Government or the people might have owned, if the token did not entitle the holder to receive one of them, the mere inscription of the word "ox" upon it would give it no value in his eyes. The sight of the cattle grazing on ten times a thousand hills would not satisfy his hunger or pay his debts. The case supposed is precisely similar to that of the fictitious paper dollar. The gold dollar is as substantial an entity as the ox, and as little capable of being converted by legislation into an abstraction. It is vain to urge that the immense wealth and resources of the country constitute a sufficient basis for such a currency, so long as the holder of it has no claim upon them. He might as well be told that there are treasures in the moon sufficient to redeem the currency.

The difficulty could not be bridged over by making the notes legal tender, except so far as prior debts should be concerned, since, although the Government can declare that paper tokens shall be received for debts and commodities, it cannot say how many of them shall be demanded for any given article. If a merchant chose to demand a thousand of these token dollars for a yard of silk or a barrel of flour, Government could not interfere; or if it should, its efforts would be as futile as when Congress tried to legislate down the gold premium. Such a currency would be essentially different from the present greenback circulation. The greenback dollar is a promise to pay a coined dollar at some indefinite future time, and although it is and long has been irredeemable, no one doubts that the time will come when it will be redeemed at par in coin. This fact accounts for its value. The currency which we are discussing would be what the greenback would be if the Government should declare its intention never to redeem it, but that it should still be a legal tender for public and private debts. Such a currency might circulate for a time, partly because it would be forced upon creditors in payment of prior debts, and partly from mental association with real money. But as soon as the eyes of the people should be opened to its real character it would begin to sink in value, and its downward course would continue with accelerating rapidity to utter worthlessness.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The discussion, which is constantly going on with reference to our public schools is marked in some quarters by a form of argument which is by no means unnatural, but which fails to meet the practical requirements of the subject in a most signal manner. It would appear, to listen to some of the views which are presented, that the school system of the United States was a harmonious and symmetrical system, organized by a central authority, on a preconceived plan, and controlled by certain defined and permanent principles. We are asked to believe that modifications in this system ought to be made whenever any departure can be shown from the logical application of these assumed principles. Proceeding on this idea, one class of disputants tell us that the schools were intended to perform all the functions connected with education, moral and religious as well as mental, and that the exclusion of certain religious books or compilations, or of certain kinds of teachers professing this or that religious belief, is inconsistent with the original theory of the schools, and a failure to fulfill their mission. Another class insist, on the contrary, that the schools were established only to give a certain proportion of strictly mental education, and that religious doctrine, in any form or from any source, can have no proper place in the body of instruction imparted. Between these opposing theories there is every variety of exposition, all agreeing substantially, however, in the idea that there must be found somewhere an original plan for the schools, to which all suggested modifications can be referred.

But it can scarcely require much reflection on the origin of the schools to see that nearly all of these theories, supposed to be those on which the school system was framed, are in reality *ex post facto* inventions, resulting from efforts to justify various views with reference to the future of the schools. They are as far as possible from being centralized. Indeed, it is only for convenience sake, and because no more exact term is readily found, that the word "system" is applied to them. It is by no means because there is any fact, or set of facts, accurately corresponding to the term. The schools are regulated in the sight of the law by the Legislature of each State. But in practice they are regulated by the local authorities in cities and in school districts, the general laws being very vague and loose, and relating only to a very small portion of the activities of the schools, and the supervision of the State authorities being of the most incomplete character. In this way we may have one policy in New-York City and quite another in Poughkeepsie; we may find the Bible read in one district and banished from the schools of the next, or even, as in our City, a Protestant Bible read in one school and a Catholic version in another neighboring one. The schools, which have grown up gradually under this very miscellaneous management, and have reached very different results in different sections, have never had much in common beyond a general motive. Our people either in earlier or later times, in the free States, saw readily that education was essential to the development of intelligence, and to even moderate success in life. The need was universal and was almost universally acknowledged. They proceeded to carry out the general desire by the simplest form of co-operation, which, in a representative system like our own, was necessarily the political form. There were so few and unimportant exceptions to the wish for schools that the support of them by taxation was in no tangible degree unjust, and was not formerly felt to be so. The whole scheme was the product of a practical necessity stimulating the minds of a practical community. There was very little fine-spun theorizing on the subject, and those who needed the schools, not caring to postpone them until the millennium, did not try to invent a faultless method before going to work. They got as good a thing as they could and were contented with it until they saw the way clear to improve it.

We venture to call attention to this subject, because those who are, for obvious reasons, criticising our public school system, and especially the Catholic clergy, who are seeking to change them altogether, derive considerable advantage from the disposition to regard the schools as a logically connected and derived system. What the public ought to insist on in the schools is that they shall, in a general way and to a fair degree, answer the practical needs which gave rise to them. So long as they do this, it is sufficient. But if we are going to make them square to some one theory, leaving them no elasticity and little chance of free development, we shall find them not only crippled, but exposed to the danger of powerful opposition. Bishop MCQUAID, the champion of Catholic schools, would have a very much better case against the public schools if he could get their defenders to commit themselves to a narrow theory of their origin and purpose. But the object of the Roman clergy is really to do away with State schools altogether. Why, then, should they be consulted on the way in which they are to be conducted. No line of conduct would win for them their acquiescence. Nothing short of their surrender into the hands of the clergy of their Church would satisfy them. We are not prepared as a people to take that step. On the contrary, we are sure to oppose it. Why not, then, treat the schools as they have hitherto been treated—as a practical means of satisfying an urgent and general need, and content ourselves with perfecting them gradually where we can, without trying, first, to settle on a consistent and complete theory regarding them?

INDIANA'S "FAVORITE SONS."

The nomination of Mr. FRANKLIN LANDERS for Governor by the Indiana Greenback Convention is no joke to the "Indiana Ring." This junta is composed of Gov. HENDRICKS, Speaker KERR, and Messrs. HOLMAN and NIBLACK. Their candidate is Mr. HOLMAN, who is in favor of inflation, but opposed to saying anything about it. In pursuance of the plan adopted by this combination to secure the nomination of their favorite candidate, Mr. LANDERS has been the object of persistent measures of repression. He is an outspoken inflationist and a Democrat. His financial views are dreaded by the party leaders, who pursue the policy of silence; and his political aspirations are equally feared by the same leaders, who have other views, in which the nomination of Mr. LANDERS is not included. Up to this date Mr. LANDERS has not been suppressed. The Speaker, it is true, refused to see him when he rose in his place and brandished a bundle of incendiary inflation resolutions. And Mr. LAMAR, as Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the Democracy, has so far succeeded in preventing this dangerous person from compelling his party to speak out clearly on the question of specie payments. Nevertheless, Mr. LANDERS has managed to secure a nomination for Governor in Indiana, and that is more than any of his fellow-Democrats can say for themselves.

The "Greenback" Convention at Indianapolis was not an imposing gathering. Its lack of sense, its frigid atmosphere, and its general leanness, at once remind the political student of some of the conventions of BLANTON DUNCAN, and of JOHN COCHRANE, in 1872. There were the same piteous appeals to the faithful to put into the contribution-box the needed halves and quarters, which used to distinguish Mr. DUNCAN'S conventions. And no conclave of COCHRANE was ever more anxious, while protesting its independence, to cling to the skirts of the Democracy. The convention, too, was as erratic on the main question as could have been expected. As usual, the abstract proposition that gold is a standard of value was hooted at with derision, and the theory that there should be a metallic basis for the currency of the country was figuratively styled "the golden calf."

As for Mr. LANDERS, who is an inflationist because he is an Indiana Democrat, he joyfully accepts the creed of this curious gathering, and is pleased to identify it with the platform of the Western Democracy. And Mr. HOLMAN, though he is said to be "annoyed" by the whole proceeding, admits that the resolutions "represent popular feeling in Indiana." We are left to infer then, that the Democracy of Indiana are in favor of that kind of currency which is "non-exportable," except as paper-stock and which can be manufactured to any extent by the printers.

The "Independent Reformers" of Illinois, in session at Decatur, were equally amusing. They favored the curious juggle of the interchangeable and double-back-action 3.65 bond scheme, and they stigmatized our unfortunate and disreputable gold currency as "metallic money." This withering epithet is less severe than it was intended to be. The Independent Reformers, if they would be independent, should not have called this stuff "money." As long ago as 1863 Secretary CHASE invented and used the phrase of "demonetization of gold" as a temporary expedient. The reformers at Decatur intend that gold shall be permanently relegated to the mechanic arts as a useful metal. The programme adopted by these two conventions is to be ratified at a national assembly of the same sort, to be held at Indianapolis next May. In anticipation of that event, the Indiana inflationists have nominated Senator NEWTON BOOTH, of California, as their candidate for President. This nomination, we must suppose, is a recognition of the fact that the Senator is "a son of Indiana," and that he is an Independent—whatever that may now mean. That he is an inflationist is not so positive; though it is certain that in California an inflation Senator, claiming to represent that State, would be regarded with more decided aversion than that which Mr. HOLMAN feels for Mr. LANDERS.

WINSLOW'S DEFENSE.

Now that the intended European trip of Rev. Mr. WINSLOW has come to a sudden end, and he is about to accede to the loud call from his Boston fellow-citizens for his return, it becomes necessary for him to decide upon the proper defense to be made against the charges of his enemies. Judging from the experience of other noted persons who have recently been annoyed by the impertinent processes of the law, he need have little uneasiness as to the result of his coming trial. Two excellent defenses present themselves for his choice. He can either claim that he is insane, or that he is the victim of a conspiracy. Either plea would doubtless be accepted by a sufficient number of jurymen to insure a disagreement, if not an acquittal—especially if he is judicious in the selection of his lawyers. He may thus not only save himself from prison, but may experience the satisfaction of completely disappointing the rude persons who insist that he should restore the money they allege he has stolen.

In favor of the hypothesis of his insanity there is a very convincing array of facts. Until within a month ago Mr. WINSLOW was a prosperous Bostonian—a man who, in his capacity as an editor, commanded the reverent respect of young men and young women, while as a Christian minister he was implicitly trusted by all elderly persons of a serious turn of mind. Is it credible that a sane Bostonian occupying such a position should have run away in the night, preferring insignificance in Rotterdam to prosperity and popularity in Boston? Would a sane man, endeavoring to escape from his pursuers, have gone to London, where an extradition treaty was spread like a net for his feet, instead of remaining where the law could not reach him?

If these arguments do not convince the jury, it can be easily shown that Mr. WINSLOW has inherited the taint of insanity. His father was insane; for is it not asserted that he was a counterfeiter? His brothers were insane; for are we not told that they were forgers? In these days, the commission of a crime is the best of all evidence of insanity. It would have been reasonable to suppose that Mr. WINSLOW, with such a father and such brothers, must have inherited insanity, even if he had never committed an unlawful act. When he finally manifested his lunacy by forging other men's names, his deplorable mental condition became too manifest to admit of a doubt. If his lawyer does not show that he was born with an inherited mania for forgery, Mr. WINSLOW will have been extremely unfortunate in the selection of his counsel.

Perhaps the plea of conspiracy will be even better for Mr. WINSLOW'S purposes than that of insanity. It is conceded that he was, until within the last few weeks, a particularly prosperous man. What is more natural than that wicked men should envy him and desire his ruin? He was a minister of the gospel, and men of notoriously wicked lives naturally hated him and sought to injure the cause of Christianity by compassing his downfall. The conspirators practiced upon his genial, frank, and unsuspecting nature. They brought him notes to sign and asked him to sign their own names—possibly on the pretext that his handwriting was more legible than their own. In his utter ignorance of worldly affairs he did so, without even taking the trouble to look at the documents to which he thus affixed his false friends' names. Perhaps he was told that these notes were subscriptions to charitable societies, and he may thus have supposed that by signing them he was aiding in some good work. At any rate, he had no thought of evil when he committed what immoral and unbelieving persons now call forgery. If Mr. WINSLOW takes this ground, and tells his story on the witness-stand in the best style of pulpit eloquence, no one can doubt that he will rally around him a strong company of enthusiastic admirers, who will be so firmly convinced of his innocence, and of the diabolical wickedness of his accusers, that they would refuse to change their opinions even were the accused to voluntarily confess his guilt.

There are a few simple-minded persons who, knowing that Mr. WINSLOW is a felon, and that he has been arrested, are inclined to regard him as a miserably unhappy man. This is mere nonsense. Criminals who submit to the temporary inconvenience which is called "being brought to justice" are not, at the present day, men to be pitied. They have killed men whom they hated, or have stolen money which they coveted, or have committed some other technically illegal act which they felt a strong impulse to commit. Thus they have fully gratified their desires, and achieved the ends which they most earnestly sought. For this they pay the ridiculously small price of a few weeks' residence in a prison, and the subsequent notoriety of a public trial. The final result may be that juries call them temporary lunatics, or that complaisant Deputy Sheriffs assist them to visit foreign countries where there are no extradition treaties to annoy them. Such men are to be called successful rather than miserable. If murderers were hanged, or those who steal millions were sent to the State Prison, the fleeing felon who is caught by the Police would indeed be a miserable man; but we do not manage things in that way. Have SCANNELL, and LANDIS, and SWEENY, and CONNOLLY been punished for their crimes? If not, no one need as yet pity Mr. WINSLOW. He wanted money, and he procured it by forgery. He is a successful forger, and he can scarcely regard the prospect of his conviction as sufficiently plain to warrant him in exchanging the elation of success for despair at the shadow of approaching punishment.

AMUSEMENTS.

"BRASS" AT THE PARK THEATRE.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's new play called "Brass" was produced at the Park Theatre on Wednesday evening. A large and highly-representative audience laughed over its comical incidents and brisk dialogue for upward of three hours, and the impression its performance wrought was thoroughly wholesome and bright. It is a long while since a piece has been made known which an all-pervading geniality has rendered equally effective. Works of stronger structure are numerous, dramas in which the characters are fresher and of which the climaxes are more startling are plenty, but the gentle glow of humor, the frequent flashes of wit, and the absence of all pretense shown in the sketchy though firm handling of the writer's material, give to "Brass" an interest and an influence of its own. Were it not for the rather sombre story of *Philip Markson*, Mr. Rowe's play could with propriety be considered as a *vaudeville*. Its structure is marked by a French airiness very rarely emulated by English dramatists, and much of the language—replete with good things, some of which are perhaps too good for a miscellaneous public—rattles along in a style quite different from the heavier conversation of the English stage. Mr. Rowe, in brief, has treated an English story with French art, and the result of the effort, if we are to judge from the merriment and applause of Wednesday, is as gratifying as could be wished. With what elements at hand he has set about his task, and what methods he has resorted to in giving them form we shall now endeavor to describe. There are two plots in "Brass," or, to speak with greater precision, there is one plot and one episode, the latter, by reason of the prominence of its principal characters, running parallel with the plot through the four acts into which the piece is divided. A wealthy land-owner, *Wysern* by name, has eloped with *Mary*, the daughter of *Philip Markson*, a lawyer in *Wysern's* confidence. In due course *Wysern* abandons *Mary*, and when he appears in the first act of "Brass," both he and *Markson* suppose her to be dead. *Markson*, determined upon revenge, plans *Wysern's* ruin, and this would be consummated in the last act but for the meeting of *Mary* with her father and her husband. *Wysern* repents, and is forgiven by his wife and also by *Markson*, who has not known, until now, that his wayward child was really united in matrimony to the man she fled with. Thus is forged the chain of purely dramatic events in "Brass," and thus is the desire of the spectator to ascertain how affairs will turn out cunningly kept up until finally satisfied. But, necessary though these scenes undoubtedly are to the substantiality of the play, they are subsidiary in direct value to the less coherent tale in which the courtship of *Sybil Hawker* and *Wayton Stray* is unfolded. *Stray*, whose abiding-place is fitly declared to be "everywhere," is a dashing rogue who has traveled the world over, seen and heard everything, and imagined still more. He is brimful of marvelous anecdotes and droll sayings, and his répertoire of expedients to help the darker personages in the drama out of their distress is inexhaustible. The woman is a young, pretty, and shrewd creature, quite well enough equipped to foil with even so experienced an individual as *Wayton Stray*, and strong enough, too, to secure his ultimate reformation. The constant presence of these two characters before the footlights keeps the audience during the evening on a perpetual and agreeable *qui vive*. Both are admirably acted, Mr. Rowe, as a comedian, doing quite as much for his comedy by his assumption of this rôle as he has done for it with his pen, and Miss Rose Wood lending to *Sybil* the charm of a comely face and decided talent. To proceed at once with a review of the performance, it must be said that Mr. Rowe bears off most of the honors. In *Wayton Stray* he has fitted himself with wonderful nicety, and if the actor had not been seen in other works, it might be doubted if there was not more of nature than of art in this delineation, and if the future assumption of a rôle written without regard to his disposition and mannerisms would not disappoint by comparison. His total lack of self-consciousness, the warmth of his delivery, the beaming cheerfulness of his face, make Mr. Rowe's "brass" beam with the honest lustre of guinea gold. The adventures which *Wayton Stray* recounts fall little short of Munchausen's in improbability, but so much innocence and contentment are apparent in their exposition that it is impossible, listening to them, to lose one's temper for an instant. The same sympathetic quality of Mr. Rowe's art which enables one to accept a dozen versions of the gift of a ring which he wears on his little finger, invests with potent drollery a score of absurdities, and an episode in the third act, in which he escapes from discovery by an angry uncle by marching down stairs in the place of a superannuated domestic, and a farcical mad scene in act the fourth, while they were greeted with peals of laughter, hardly seemed dissonant with the tone of the play. Miss Wood's portrayal of *Sybil*, as we have mentioned, is in every respect acceptable. This lady who, previous to Wednesday, was unknown in this City, has experience, grace, and beauty, and, therefore, serious claims to recognition. Other proficient artists are concerned in "Brass." Mr. Lewis Morrison, also an unfamiliar countenance, endows *Wysern* with suitable gloominess and force, and Mr. J. C. Padgett, as *Admiral Hawker*, "a retired list," supplies an amusing picture of a rather improbable creature. Mr. W. J. Cogswell is a respectable *Philip Markson*, and Mr. Frank Langley presents a very happy sketch of *Horatio Tibbetts*, a bashful young curate. Mr. Vining Bowers, as *John Masham*, an ex-brewer, is also in the cast, and in the three female rôles besides *Sybil*, Miss Rose Lisle, Mrs. W. J. Brutone, and Miss Marie Louise discharge their respective duties with care and tact. The management of the Park Theatre has done its best to aid the effect of Mr. Rowe's piece by an appropriate setting. All the scenery has been freshly painted, the sets being respectively from the brushes of Messrs. Henry, Graham, Heinemann, and Morgan; richness of color and massiveness are united in every view exhibited. A new act drop by Voertlin invites attention during the *entr'actes*. Two calls before the curtain as the author of the play rewarded Mr. Rowe on Wednesday night, and, to sum up, "Brass" entered upon its public existence with as much promise of longevity as repeated tokens of genuine pleasure on the part of the audience could formulate.

THE BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB.

The Boston Philharmonic Club, an organization consisting of Messrs. B. Listemann, F. Listemann, A. Hartdegen, E. Weiner, E. Gramm, and A. Belz, gave an interesting concert at Steinway Hall, last evening. By repeated performances these artists have secured a unity of taste and a precision of delivery seldom attained to, and hence their work is of uncommon interest. A very fine rendering of Mendelssohn's quintet for strings, in B flat, opus 87, opened last night's programme, and made clear at once by a perfect *ensemble* and by shading of the nicest sort the result of long and well-directed practice, combined, of course, with decided individual talent. The club's execution of Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2" was equally good, but this piece having been assigned again and again to a full orchestra, the effect was somewhat thin. Several capital solos were supplied between the two compositions we have referred to. Mr. Adolph Belz's interpretation on the French horn of Sabadella's prayer, was a delicious novelty, and Mr. Hartdegen's violoncello concerto, and Mr. Weiner's flute fantasia on a theme of Chopin, were both thoroughly artistic and delightful efforts. Mr. Boscovitz, the pianist of the concert, has been heard to greater advantage in more exacting tasks, technically, than Kruberger or Chopin's music sets. The vocal selections were supplied by Mrs. H. M. Smith, whose style is hardly as remarkable as her voice, and by the Temple Quartet, four well-balanced singers, whose skillfully-blended tones and ensemble would be far more impressive in better-chosen numbers. Another concert by the club is announced for this evening, and they will have a matinée entertainment to-morrow.

ITALIAN OPERA.

To-night's performance of Italian opera will introduce to the public Miss Matilda Phillipps, a sister of Miss Adelaide Phillipps and an artist of whose gifts and talent flattering reports are current. "La Cenerentola," by ROSSINI, has been chosen as a medium for Miss Phillipps' début, and it's representation will enlist the full strength of the company.

OBITUARY.

HORACE BUSHNELL D. D.

Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell died at Hartford, Conn., early yesterday morning, after a long illness, in the seventy-fourth year of his life. The Hartford *Courant* has the following sketch of this distinguished theologian:

Dr. Bushnell was born in Litchfield, in this State on the 14th of April, 1802. When he was but a few years old his parents removed to New-Preston, a parish of Washington, situated in the north-west corner of the town, on Lake Waramaug. It was there that he grew up into young manhood, working at times on his father's farm and at others in a mill on the village stream, and a dam still stands in the stream which he built with his own hands when he was a lad. He began to prepare for college, thinking then of entering the ministry, though not being decided, when nineteen years old. He alludes to the influence of his early teachers in his *Age of Homespun*, where also the picture of the New-England home is drawn from his personal knowledge and from his own home, in part. He entered Yale College at twenty-one, and graduated with honor in the Class of 1827. His Commencement oration on "Some Prevailing Faults in the Eloquence of the Present Times," particularly attracted the attention of the proprietor of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and led later to his becoming the editor of that paper. Immediately on graduation he went to Norwich, in this State, and taught in the academy there. He received his offer to go to New-York in the Winter, and went in February, and for eleven months performed the duties of the editor of the paper, who was absent. These eleven months were of infinitely hard work, for system in news collecting was not then established. It was intensely tiresome, but he has always spoken of this as one of the most valuable experiences of his life. He gave it up the next January, and declined an offer of partnership from Mr. Hale, who then bought in the paper. On what money he had saved from his small salary he managed to go through the Yale Law School, and he decided then to go West and practice law and enter the field of politics.

While at home in New-Preston for a short vacation he received a call to be a tutor at Yale College. Having fixed his purpose in life he declined at once, but forgot to put a wafer upon his letter. Returning to the house for it he told his mother of what he had done, and she asked him to consider further before taking definite action. He waited, and changed his mind, and accepted the invitation. While in New-Haven, in 1831, being then about to enter upon the practice of law, a great religious change came to him, deepening the convictions of his early years, and restoring him in a fuller consideration to the ministry.

He studied theology in New-Haven and was licensed to preach in July, 1832. In New-Haven he married Miss Mary Apthorp, and he came to Hartford in May, 1833, at the unanimous call of the North Church, which was his first and only charge. He came to it when it was sadly divided, and when, as he graphically expressed it, he was "inserted between an acid and an alkali, having in for his task to keep them apart and save himself from being bitten of one or devoured by the other." But all gathered in love about him, and for twenty-six years he was Pastor of a church bound to him by a tender and peculiar union, such that the occasional inevitable slight differences arising "had no other effect than that pulling the cord tightened it," and crew people and Pastor more nearly together. At first he did not expect to remain long in the ministry, and had thought to become a Professor of moral philosophy as securing a more satisfactory and higher field of action. But of this, in 1833, he wrote: "Now all other employments, even the highest and most honorable, appear to me petty and dry compared to the ministry of Jesus Christ, and it seems an offense to be repented of that I should ever have allowed anything else to come into comparison with this. The great truths, the greater work, the sublime living of the consciousness therein allied to God—to be called away from these to a Professorship of moral philosophy would signify about as much to me now as a call out of paradise, not more." He preached his farewell sermon, his "lifetime funeral" he called the occasion on the 2d of July, 1833. He was then suffering from consumption, as it appeared, which rendered his further occupation of the pulpit impossible, and bade fair to carry him away in a very short time. But he was a man of an almost iron constitution when he began life, and it is now more than twenty years since his health first showed signs of failing. Of those who were active in the church when he came to it, scarcely any remain. The church in which he preached has been pulled down and made over for business purposes, and the society has now the Park Church on Asylum street.

Dr. Bushnell's first literary work after his settlement here was an address on the "Principles of National Greatness," delivered before the Yale Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1837. His first volume published was on *Christian Nurture*, in 1847, which he expanded and reprinted in 1860. His *God in Christ* came out in 1849, and led to his trial for heresy. He was, however, acquitted by a vote of 17 to 3, and the activity of those who then differed from him not abating until some time afterward, his church withdrew later from the Consociation. In 1851 he brought out *Christ in Theology*, which was his "answer for the doctrines" in the preceding volume. In 1858 came his *Sermons for the New Life* and *Nature and the Supernatural*. In 1864 his *Work and Play* appeared, a volume of essays and addresses, not sermons, and they are a most interesting evidence of the wide activity of his mind outside of theological matters, and of his originality and breadth of his thought. *Christ and His Salvation* and *The Vicarious Sacrifice* came soon after. In 1868 came the *Moral Uses of Dark Things*,

MR. BEECHER ARRAIGNED.

ANDOVER'S CALL FOR A COUNCIL.

THE LETTER TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH—POSITION OF THE ANDOVER SEMINARY CHURCH — A FULL INVESTIGATION WANTED—THE CALL THE RESULT OF A CONVICTION OF DUTY.

Below is published the letter containing the proposition of the Andover Theological Seminary Church to Plymouth Church for a Mutual Council to investigate the charges against Henry Ward Beecher. The communication was written on Thursday, Feb. 10, and was placed in the hands of Mr. Tilney, the clerk of Plymouth Church, on Sunday last, by the committee from the Andover church appointed for that purpose. Following is the letter:

ANDOVER, Mass., Feb. 10, 1876.

The Congregational Church in Andover Theological Seminary to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

DEAR BRETHREN: In addressing you upon one of the most painful and perplexing subjects which ever stirred the sympathies or awakened the solicitude of Christian hearts, we desire, first of all, humbly to acknowledge our need, and fervently to implore the illumination, of that wisdom which is from above.

As members with you of the body of Christ, and particularly as joined with you in the fellowship of the Congregational Churches of the land, we feel the truth of the words, "Whether one member suffer all the members suffer with it, or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." We have rejoiced in your prosperity; we have been proud of the good name and world-wide influence of your Pastor. We have had unquestioning faith in his purity and Christian earnestness. We have admired his fervor and boldness in the defense of his convictions of truth. All the more, therefore, have we suffered when accusations of immorality have been made against him with a definiteness and persistency which have by degrees shaken, in the minds of multitudes, not only of irreligious men, but also of many in our churches, that confidence in his integrity which once was universal.

When those charges were no more than vague aspersions, we, together with other Christians, deemed them worthy only of contempt. Even long after they assumed a more definite form, it was enough and more than enough, that apparently they awakened in your minds no misgivings, and that they were directed against one whose established reputation raised him above such assaults. No real solicitude arose until, while accusation grew bolder, he remained silent. And when at length that silence was broken, and denial uttered, relief was well-nigh as universal as it was instantaneous.

When, afterward, Mr. Beecher was represented as having himself acknowledged some great offense, and at his request you instituted an investigation, it was hoped that the exact and whole truth would be developed, and that in consequence every cause of suspicion would be removed. But the result of that inquiry, though powerfully reinforced by your unanimous adoption of it, failed to satisfy a large portion, at least, of the public, including many members of our churches, partly because the evidence against him as elicited from his own letters and conduct was unexpectedly weighty, and partly because it was believed that important witnesses had not appeared. Then followed the long legal investigation—inconclusive as respects the verdict of the jury, and unsatisfactory in that there remained in the public mind the sense of something still unexplained, and the belief that important testimony had not yet been heard.

Since the legal trial closed allusions to this unproduced evidence have abounded in the public journals. Names have been given, and without contradiction, of responsible witnesses, members of various Christian churches, who, it is affirmed, have something to say which is essential to a correct judgment in the case.

In view of this, we have looked to see you demand the most searching public investigation. We have waited to hear from you a challenge for everybody who can testify, of his or her own knowledge, anything against Mr. Beecher's integrity or purity, to come before you and bear witness. But this our reasonable hope has thus far been disappointed; and the painful impression has been produced on many minds that you desire to avoid, rather than to secure, that exhaustive examination which is needed. This impression has been deepened by the fact, that when at length you have called from various parts of the land an ecclesiastical council to advise you respecting your discipline, we find no indications in the letter missive of a purpose on your part to institute that investigation which most vitally concerns your usefulness and prosperity as a church of Christ, and is absolutely essential to the vindication of the good name of your Pastor. We can readily believe that with your firm conviction of his innocence you may naturally shrink from even aiding in subjecting him to further trial. But, brethren, he is and must be on trial, in some form or other, until the evidence in the case is fully brought out. Nothing less than this can permanently satisfy the reasonable demands of the public mind.

It should not be overlooked by you that Mr. Beecher is not simply a member of your church, nor even merely its appointed leader and ensample, but the most widely-known and conspicuous minister of Christ in our communion. His eminence brings with it proportionate responsibility. That he should be widely and increasingly believed to be guilty of shameful crime when his innocence might be fully established, not only leaves his name exposed to ignominy, but also brings reproach on the Christian ministry and the Christian Church. Indeed, we know not that a more grievous calamity could befall Christian effort to bring men under the renewing and elevating influences of the gospel of Christ, than that they should be led to suspect that the Christian Church shrinks from investigating charges of guilt responsibly and publicly affirmed against any of its members. Brethren, do not suppose us to impute this to your intention. We desire only to remind you of what must inevitably result if Christian men shall in anywise seem to oppose an open, direct, free, and full investigation of this subject by a tribunal which can command the respect of all upright men.

In view, then, of these public facts: the recognized eminence of your Pastor; the definiteness and gravity of the accusations made against him; the responsible character of the persons making them; the general conviction that these charges imperatively require a thorough examination; the open taunt thrown out by the world that a gross offense exists which neither you nor your brethren of other churches are able or willing to remove; the suspicion thus awakened that our policy has no effective method of procedure in cases of such magnitude; the daily increasing aggravation of this evil by your prolonged delay to solicit a definite and exhaustive examination through the agency of an ecclesiastical council; your seeming unwillingness to admit that there is even a *prima facie* case against your Pastor requiring an investigation; the dishonor which is consequently left resting upon him, and upon the cause of Christ—in view of all this, we are constrained in Christian faithfulness, and by a conviction of duty to our Congregational brotherhood and to the kingdom of Christ, to advise you of the burden of reproach which rests upon us and upon the Christian name, and which must remain so long as this great public scandal shall seem to be tolerated by a sister church.

Although usually in cases of accusations of ministerial offense a tribunal is created, according to our polity, by the convocation of a Mutual Council, selected one-half by the church, and the other half by the accused party, yet it is plain that such a remedy does not meet the present exigency. Through your failure to use this remedy when accusation first seemed to you to demand attention, and through your subsequent unanimous and unvarying affirmation of your Pastor's innocence, you are so identified with him in the public estimation, that any council of investigation called solely by you and him must encounter distrust from the outset, embarrassments in its investigations, and the suspicion and danger of incompleteness in its result. Hence the necessity of a different method of investigation.

We ask you, therefore, to unite with us in calling an ecclesiastical council empowered to make a thorough investigation of this painful case.

We propose that the council meet as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made, in some suitable church or hall in Brooklyn, N. Y., or the vicinity; said council to be composed of the representatives of not less than twelve or more than twenty churches, together with not less than six, nor more than ten individuals of recognized standing in our denomination, selected one-half by you and one-half by us. Before this tribunal, let every one who knows anything respecting the charges of adultery and perjury, or anything whatever of a kindred nature, against Mr. Beecher, or who can, by testifying, help in such an investigation, be invited and challenged to appear, or else forever after hold his peace.

Brethren, permit us to add that only a conviction of duty could impel us thus to address you. An emergency has arisen which requires that some church should assume this responsibility. The duty is a plain one. We cannot hold ourselves exempt.

We hope also that a movement instituted by us at this distance from you may itself impress upon you the extent and depth of the solicitude felt by our churches in reference to this question, and that you will recognize the fact that by its history and traditions this church has a peculiar interest in a question that is pre-eminently one of the protection and purity of the Christian ministry. Nearly one-third of the present Congregational clergy of our country and about 2,000 living ministers of the Gospel have been associated with the church in this seminary. And, brethren, if through our instrumentality, in co-operation with you, the name and fame of your Pastor can be vindicated from reproach, no church will rejoice more than ours, and no body of men will be more grateful than the Pastors and preachers who have gone forth from Andover Seminary.

We do not overlook the fact that your attention is at present largely occupied with other matters, but, deeming the subject which we have now presented to be of great and urgent importance, we would ask for a reply to our request at your earliest convenience.

By vote of the church this letter is signed in its name by the Moderator of the meeting and by the clerk, and will be conveyed to you by a committee of the church.

JOHN L. TAYLOR,
Moderator and Acting Pastor.

EGBERT C. SMYTH, Clerk.

THE BANCROFT-BRISTOW DISPATCH.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LATE MINISTER TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE AND THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Hon. George Bancroft has inclosed to Representative Swann, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, copies of the recent correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and himself, and which he designs for the information of the committee. In a letter dated the 14th inst., Mr. Bancroft says he was alike amazed and grieved on finding that an official paper, sent under the sanction of the Treasury Department to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a statement that "George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire, owed the Government $5,074 77, since allowed." This statement, Mr. Bancroft says, generally and specifically, is diametrically opposed to the facts. On the 1st day of July, 1875, he had no account with the Government whatever. He retired from the office of Minister at Berlin on June 13, 1874, and on that same day forwarded to the Fifth Auditor his accounts as Minister for the quarter ending on that day. It was found correct in every particular and was promptly adjusted. A very large balance, though only a nominal one, was found due him. Of this he was apprised by a letter from the First Controller, bearing date of July 3, 1874. He then makes a statement as to the payment of the money, and concludes by saying: The Secretary will see how grievously the Department has wronged him, and he invokes the Secretary at the earliest possible moment to repair the injury which had been done to him. Secretary Bristow, on the 15th, first acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Bancroft's letter, and explains that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had requested the Register of the Treasury to furnish a list of balances due diplomatic and consular officers as shown on his books on the 1st of July, and that this balance appeared thereon to Mr. Bancroft's debit. It appears that the Register omitted to give credit as he had been directed to do by the accounting officers. The credit was given, however, as soon as the omission was discovered. The statement rendered shows that the balance against him no longer exists, the words "since allowed" being used to denote that it has been removed. The Secretary regrets that this matter has been the source of annoyance to Mr. Bancroft.

Mr. Bancroft responds, Feb. 16, that the Secretary's answer is not such as he had a right to expect from his sense of justice. "It is not," he says, "as a matter that caused me annoyance that I addressed myself to you. My complaint is that you have done me the most grievous wrong that a Secretary of the Treasury can inflict on a public officer of the country. I have repeatedly held high stations under the Government, and in every instance, without one exception, the accounting officers have found, when I retired from office, that the United States were indebted to me. Many weeks ago the Committee of the House on Foreign Affairs requested of you, Sir, and not of the Register of the Treasury, a statement of the amounts due the United States from diplomatic and consular officers on the first day of July, 1875. After taking a long period for inquiry, you saw fit on Thursday or Friday of last week deliberately to report that a year and a day after I had retired from office as Minister at Berlin, I, who really never was in debt to the Government, remained a debtor to it to the amount of $5,074 77, when in truth such a balance was never then or at any time due from me. You have further reported that the above-named sum of $5,074 77 has been 'allowed' me since July 1, 1875, when, in truth, as you well know, nothing has been allowed me since the final settlement of my accounts immediately after my return to my country in 1874. As these erroneous, and to me most injurious, statements were made by you to a committee of the house and so through that committee to the press at home and abroad, you will see that for my instant and complete vindication I have a right to demand of you, under your own hand, the most clear, explicit, and unequivocal statement, that immediately on my return from my post at Berlin, I lost no time in seeking from the Fifth Auditor and the First Controller a formal adjustment of my accounts as Minister at Berlin; that the accounting officers promptly gave their attention to my request; that the First Controller, on the 4th day of November, 1874, definitely adjusted and closed my accounts, finding a balance due me from the Department of State of $30 02, and a balance of $2,386 51 due to me from the United States Financial Agency of London, which last was not collected by me till about the 19th of November, 1874, so that, in fact, on the final adjustment of my account the Government of the United States was in debt to me $2,416 53. I have a right, further, to the acknowledgment from you, under your own hand, that the statement which you sent to the House committee, that on the 1st day of July, 1875, I owed a large balance to the Treasury of the United States, is diametrically contrary to the true state of the facts; and further that the statement which you sent to the committee, that since the 1st day of July, 1875, the sum of $5,074 77 has been allowed me, is in like manner utterly without foundation; that my account was definitely closed on the 4th day of November, 1874; that from that day I have had no account with the Government; and that since that date you have allowed me nothing whatever."

Secretary Bristow on Feb. 16 replied as follows: "Sir: Waiving all objections to the offensive character of your letter of this morning, which no doubt arises from pardonable irritation on your part, I beg to say that you can scarcely suppose that the Secretary of the Treasury personally keeps the accounts of any of the officers whose accounts are kept in this department. The system of accounting and book-keeping, established by law, is carried on by the officers appointed under the authority of the law, and although these are under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, you must be quite too familiar with the magnitude of the business of the department to suppose that the Secretary can have actual personal knowledge of the various accounts kept in the department. In this particular case the inquiry of the Commissioner required a statement of how the accounts stood on the 1st day of July, 1875. The inquiry was necessarily referred to the Register of the Treasury, who has charge of the books, for the purpose of preparing a response thereto, and the answer furnished by him contains a statement of your account as it stood on the books of his office on said date. In order that there might be no mistake in the information furnished, the paper prepared by the Register was sent to the First Controller for examination before being forwarded to the committee. The words written opposite your name, 'since allowed,' were perhaps not well chosen, but I think you have given them too narrow a construction. It was not intended by them to convey the idea that an amount had been allowed and paid to you, but simply that the proper entry had since been made on the books of the Register of the Treasury, which caused that apparent balance to disappear. It is due to frankness to say that it has since been discovered that the mistake in your case arose in the following manner: Your final account was adjusted and revised Nov. 4, 1874, and you were so advised by the Controller on that date. In said adjustment you were charged with drafts drawn on Morton, Rose & Co. amounting to $5,074 77, and there remained due to you $30 02, for which you drew to balance your account. When the banker's account was subsequently adjusted, showing the payment of the above draft, you were erroneously charged again with the same drafts, making a double charge in that amount, and causing you to appear as a debtor in the amount stated. This error was not discovered until after July 1, 1875." The Secretary incloses to Mr. Bancroft a copy of the communication he has addressed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explaining how the error occurred, and in conclusion, begs to assure Mr. Bancroft that he is ready to make whatever reparation may be in his power for any injuries occurring to him through the inadvertance of any officer of the department.

ALBANY.

THE LAWS RELATING TO THE INSANE—KINGS COUNNY CHARITIES BILL—THE CONSTITUTION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE COUNTY TREASURERS BILL—TESTIMONY OF HUSBAND OR WIFE IN TRIALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876.

This morning the House, in Committee of the Whole on the bill amending the Insane laws of the State, adopted an amendment that no person shall be committed to an insane asylum except upon the certificate of two practicing physicians, graduates of duly constituted colleges, authorized by law to grant diplomas, approved by the County Judge of the county. Mr. Worth's Kings County Charities bill, which provides for the appointment of a non-partisan Charity Commission, was considered in the same committee, and progressed. In the House, however, Mr. Worth moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be ordered to a third reading. In sustaining his motion he said that the bill sought not only to secure economy and save large sums to the people of Brooklyn, but also to legislate out of office five men who were objectionable to the tax-payers, and who had abused their positions for partisan ends. The bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 63 to 56. Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Education, reported the following perfected Constitutional amendment regarding the common schools.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That Article 9 of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the following sections:

SECTION 2. The State shall maintain a system of common schools which shall be free forever. The Legislature shall provide for the instruction in the branches of rudimentary education for the period of at least twenty-eight weeks in each year of all persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years, annually raising therefor, by tax upon the real and personal estate in the respective counties, a sum of not less than three million dollars.

SEC. 3. Neither the money nor the credit of the State, nor of any county, town, or municipal corporation, shall be given or loaned to, or be otherwise applied to the support of, any school or schools under the control of any religious sect or denomination, or to any school or schools not wholly the property of the State, or of the county, city, town, or village in which they are located.

The following resolution was presented with the amendment and passed:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity with section 1 of article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The Senate sent for concurrence the resolution which provides for an adjournment in honor of Washington's birthday from to-morrow afternoon until Monday, the 28th inst. This was non-concurred in and sent back to the Senate. It is now probable that an adjournment will be had until Wednesday evening next. The Speaker presented the report of the Committee on Crime of the last Assembly. [It will be found in another column.] Then, on motion of Mr. Strahan, a recess was taken until this evening.

The evening session was protracted, and a great deal of routine business was transacted. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Fish in regard to claims and legal proceedings against the municipality of the City of New-York. The bill regulating the grading, paving, and improving the streets of the City of New-York was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Forster moved to strike out the sixth section, which gives the Board of Street Opening and Improvement the same power throughout the City that it has south of Fifty-ninth street. Mr. Fish assented to this, and it was stricken out. Mr. Strahan moved to strike out the provision to charge interest on advances made to contractors and also the provision that no sum less than $2,500 shall be paid a contractor. Mr. Fish assented to this and it was adopted. Mr. Strahan moved to amend by requiring that assessments for street improvements shall be confirmed only by a majority of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments. This was adopted, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Hammond's bill in relation to County Treasurers occupied the Senate in Committee of the Whole during the greater part of to-day's session. Many Senators took part in the debate, but owing to the wide divergence of opinion very little progress was made. The only amendment of importance was made to the fifth section, which, as it stands now, provides that the County Treasurer shall receive one-half of one per cent. of all moneys disbursed and received by him. The money in excess of $10,000 each year thus received shall be paid into the County Treasury, and in counties with a population of more than 120,000, the salary of the clerks necessary shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, and made a separate charge against the county. The bill was finally recommitted to the Judiciary Committee and progressed, so that its place on general orders may be retained.

The following important bill, in relation to criminal cases, was, after some debate in Committee of the Whole, ordered to a third reading.

SECTION 1. All persons jointly indicted shall upon the trial of either be competent witnesses for each other, the same as if not included in the indictment.

SEC. 2. In all criminal trials, and examinations before trial, a husband or wife may be examined as a witness on behalf of the other, but upon no such trial or examination shall a husband or wife be compelled to testify against the other.

The debate developed the fact that the bill had received very careful attention in the Judiciary Committee. It was ordered to a third reading, and will, beyond doubt, soon become law.

Senator Baaden introduced a bill amending the laws of 1866, creating a Metropolitan Sanitary District and a Board of Health therein for the preservation of life and health and to protect the spread of disease, as follows:

Provided, however, that no action shall be brought by the Board of Health against any person before the board shall satisfy itself that the provisions of the law of the sanitary code have been knowingly or willfully violated and disregarded, and that in all cases of action so brought the accused party shall have the right to ask a trial by jury; and that in case of a withdrawal and settlement of a suit on the part of said board no charges beyond the legal fee accruing from such action shall be made; and that all actions brought before a Civil Justice shall be tried in a court of the district where the accused party resides or the complained of property is situated.

An immense amount of routine work has been performed by the Senate during the time it has been in session. The Clerk's desk is cleared each day, and there are now but fourteen bills, seven of which have come from the Assembly on the general order calendar. The Senate Committee on Judiciary, of which Senator Robertson is Chairman, holds three-hour sessions daily. Every bill that comes before it is thoroughly discussed, and particular care taken to give time for a hearing to the friends and opponents of each measure. In some instances bills which, if they were passed, would involve considerable expenditure of money, and contain otherwise important features, are offered by Senators and referred to this committee, where they are left in the hope that they will be reported on favorably. The bill recently introduced by Senator Bixby, providing for the appointment of two clerks and a stenographer to Justice Gildersleeve's court, is of the class referred to. No person has appeared for or against the bill. Judge Gildersleeve has been in Albany since the bill was introduced and referred, but he did not appear before the committee, nor did he speak to any one of the members in relation to the measure. Senator Robertson and the other members of the committee have determined that no bill shall be reported formally from the Judiciary Committee until an opportunity to be heard, if such is desired, has been given to those who are affected by the bill, or to their representatives.

THE CANAL BOARD.

THE BLACK ROCK HARBOR—A CANAL BRIDGE AT ILION — THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE AND THE CANAL TOLLS—LONG SECRET SESSION ON THE APPOINTMENTS.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Canal Board were in session to-day. All the members were present. As the canal appointments were expected to be announced, the corridors of the State Hall and Auditor's room were thronged. The Lieutenant Governor offered a resolution that the State Engineer and Surveyor be requested to report to the board the amount due to W. J. Mowry, contractor, for the Black Rock harbor work. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Ross, of Ilion, was heard on the question of a bridge across the canal at that place. It appears that an appropriation of $8,000 was made for the erection of the proposed bridge nearly two years ago, but, by reason of the danger that the State would incur of land damages and the excess above the sum appropriated which the bridge would probably cost, no steps were taken in the work. The matter was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Construction. The State Engineer and Surveyor offered a resolution in regard to the Bird avenue sewer, in Buffalo, which was referred to the Attorney General to inquire into the legal rights of the State in the premises.

On motion of the Lieutenant Governor, the board went into private session on the canal appointments. After some hours the board took a recess, reconvening at 3:20 P. M. A committee from the Produce Exchange of New-York City appeared, and Mr. Haselton, of the committee, addressed the board at some length in regard to the rates of canal tolls for the ensuing year. The tenor of the address was to the effect that it would be bad policy to increase the rates of last year, and in order to retain commerce on the canals and prevent its diversion into other channels and markets the rates of last year should be continued. A committee from the Buffalo Board of Trade were also heard. The board then went into private session and then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE HIPPODROME REVIVAL.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE AT YESTERDAY'S MEETINGS — PRAYER AND SALVATION THE SUBJECTS CHOSEN BY MR. MOODY.

In accordance with the new arrangements, the regular noon prayer-meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday was held in the main instead of the overflow hall. Although the large hall will seat 7,000 people, it proved hardly adequate to accommodate the audience that assembled within it. The services, however, were much shorter and less stirring than usual, Mr. Moody's remarks being exceedingly brief. Among the prominent clergymen present were Rev. Dr. Stephen Tyng, Sr., President Foss, of the Wesleyan University, Michigan; Rev. Messrs. Rogers and Ormiston, (Reformed,) Miller, Anderson, Holme, Reid, Herr, A. C. Arnold, and Allman, (Baptists,) Hepworth and Virgin, (Congregationalists,) and Mickle, Burch, Chapman, Johns, Davis, and McAllister, (Methodists.) After prayer by Dr. Holme, and the singing of the hymn "Grace! 'Tis a charming sound," Mr. Moody spoke for the last time on the subject, "The Conditions of Prevailing Prayer." He chose a number of texts, the principal one, however, being the following: "Verily, verily I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do, shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father. And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it."—St. John, xiv., 12, 14. We should make all our prayers in Christ's name. We mustn't think that God will answer them if they are not in His Son's name. If we attempt to do anything for God in our own name as a matter of course we fail. I sometimes think that we are our own greatest enemies. We are always bringing "self" into our worship, prayers, and work. And if we search our hearts we will find that we all want our prayers answered for our own sake and not for Jesus' sake. We will thus find that our prayers have not been answered because our motive in making them was wrong. Let us then rise to a higher plane. Let us ask that our prayers may be answered in such a way that the answer will bring glory to God's name. The sermon was followed by an eloquent prayer by Rev. Dr. Stephen Tyng, Jr., and remarks by Rev. Drs. Ormiston and Foss. Mr. Sankey, contrary to his usual custom, also made a brief address before he sang the solo, "Not now, my child; a little more rough tossing." At the conclusion of the meeting the usual woman's services were held.

The throng at the evening services was even greater than that of Wednesday evening. It is estimated that the combined audiences of the afternoon and evening numbered fully 16,000 people, the largest assemblage that has yet gathered in the building. After the opening prayer by Rev. Dr. Stephen Tyng, Jr., and the singing of the familiar solo "There were ninety and nine that safely lay," by Mr. Sankey, Mr. Moody announced his text as follows: "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the son of man be lifted up: That whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life. [St. John, iii., 14, 15.] Let me say to you, my friends, that God has done all He can do toward your salvation. He sent His only begotten Son to suffer death to save you. You couldn't expect Him to do any more. Now there is no other salvation excepting through Christ. You'll find that the Apostles preached this doctrine. You'll find that the crucification and the ascension have always been their themes. I have heard a great many say: "Well, why did God ever permit sin to come into the world if it is so very wicked?" And they keep discussing and discussing this point. My friends, we might spend all our time in discussing it, too, but it is more important that we should try to help our fellow mortals out of sin. We all know we are sinners. We have only to look at our past history to find that out again. I hear a good many complain because they are condemned for another man's sin, committed 6,000 years ago in the Garden of Eden. They complain of the injustice of being made thus to suffer. Now, let me say that those who are lost are not lost through Adam's sin. A great many will say, "That's a strange statement to make." I say again it won't be for Adam's sin that we suffer, and yet it will. "Well," you say, "that is even a more complex statement than the other." Mr. Moody then explained that although man inherited Adam's sinful nature, he need not be lost. If he refused the offer, then he would be lost through Adam's sin, unless he spurned God's offer of salvation. Then continuing, he said: Although God's offer of salvation is to us as free as the air we breathe, it cost Him the most priceless jewel of His kingdom, for He gave His Son in order to secure it to men. How seldom we ever think of that! Some say to me that they don't believe in sudden conversion. It is, they say, too improbable! Well, I answer, how long did it take to heal those who looked at the brass serpent referred to in the text? The trouble is they won't receive the simple truth, that those who believe in Christ will be saved. It goes against their philosophy. It goes against their reason. They say, "You must explain it; I can't understand it." My friends, God is above human reason. Let reason go, and just believe what He says. All God's people will tell the same story—they were saved through Jesus of Nazareth. If there is an unbeliever or skeptic here, I want to know whose fault it is that he is so. It is their own, because they obstinately refuse to receive God's remedy. Some people say: "Oh, I wish I had this one or that one's faith." It isn't their faith they want. What they want is their Christ. Faith without Christ is simply nothing, for it is not true faith. Others, again, say: "Why, Christ won't save me: I have sinned against him all my life." My friends, let me say to you now that Christ came into the world to save sinners, not to condemn them—"For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved." You can spurn God and die if you will. You can thrust aside His offer of salvation and eternal life. You can do all this if you will. But oh, my hearers, God does not desire the death of a single sinner, and grieves when they do die.

At the conclusion of the sermon the hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung by the congregation. After the benediction the supplementary women's and young men's meetings were held.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

A NEW COMPROMISE ON THE MORTGAGE EXEMPTION QUESTION ADOPTED—THE ASSEMBLY VOTING AGAINST RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876.

Senator Sewell, President of the Senate, and Speaker Carscallen, of the House, were to-day added to the Joint Conference Committee, and they sat with the committee this afternoon during the most important discussion of the session. The vote by which Senator Abbett's compromise on the mortgage exemption question was adopted last evening was reconsidered to-day, and other propositions looking to a settlement of the much-vexed question were invited. Senator Magie was the only one who had anything new to offer, and he presented what was pronounced the most perfect compromise measure possible. It eludes all objections on the score of constitutionality; and, besides giving to the five counties the relief they so strenuously demand without working injury to the other sixteen counties, accomplishes the long desired object of securing the taxation of all the property in the State. Besides providing for the exemption of the counties desiring exemption in a perfectly constitutional manner, Senator Magie claimed that the bill would remedy an evil in consequence of which the State has in times past lost much money. The old law permits an abatement in the assessment to the amount of mortgages, so that the owner paid tax on only that part of the property beyond the amount of the incumbrance. The mortgagee was expected to pay on his mortgage, but as it was impossible to find who owned mortgages, mortgagees almost invariably escaped the tax-gatherer. Senator Magie's scheme taxes every foot of real property in the State. Mr. Scovel was instructed to introduce the bill in the Assembly on Monday evening next.

Senator Hill introduced a bill providing that no new school districts should be established in the State with less than seventy-five children of the school age, except with the consent of the State Superintendent. The House passed resolutions instructing the New-Jersey Congressmen to vote against all railroad subsidies. The Committee on Ways and Means reported the bill imposing a tax on all railroad property in the State without amendment, and it was made the special order for next Monday evening. There was a lively debate over the bill appropriating $55,000 for the State Reform School, but it was passed finally. Senator Sewell's bill, providing for the establishment of corporations with non-resident corporators, was defeated. Both houses then adjourned till Monday.

IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—A special to the *Appeal* from Jackson, Miss., says that yesterday, in the house in secret session, was read the evidence in the impeachment investigation of Superintendent of Education Cardoza, and that a resolution was adopted that he be impeached by a vote of 101 to 4. Nearly all the Republicans voting for impeachment.

CRIME IN THIS CITY.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

THE CITY POLICE FORCE TOO SMALL—LICENSING THE SOCIAL EVIL ADVISED—THE PAY OF POLICE JUSTICES SHOULD BE REDUCED—A VARIETY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Assembly of 1875 appointed a select committee to investigate the causes of the increase of crime in the City of New-York. This was a Democratic committee, consisting of three Democrats, Messrs. Thomas C. Campbell, Leo C. Dessar, and John T. McGowan, and two Republicans, Mr. James W. Husted and Mr. Jacob Hess. The committee commenced its labors in the Summer, and continued them, not without intermissions, until the election. Their searches for the causes of the increase of crime led them to examine into the workings of the Police force, of the Criminal and Special Sessions Courts, of the Coroners' Office, of the District Attorney's Office, of the Board of Excise, into the status of the social evil, and into the condition of prisons, reformatories, and Ludlow Street Jail, the place of confinement for civil offenses.

The report of the committee, embracing the principal facts which they learned, and also their suggestions as to the best method of dealing with such evils, has just been presented to the Assembly.

THE POLICE FORCE INADEQUATE.

Nearly the first half of this pamphlet of 134 pages is given to the subject of the Police force. The facts given in this portion are very interesting, and are acknowledged by all to be undeniably genuine. Full scope is given to the evidence respecting the conduct of Police Captains, which was fully published by THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the time it was given. The pamphlet shows that several Captains habitually protected gamblers, panel-thieves, and prostitutes, from whom they received a regular payment of large sums. This led to much corruption, and consequent inefficiency in the force generally, all ranks endeavoring to make illicit gains. A sharp rub is given to the respectable citizens who leased houses to keepers of infamous dens. The subject of policy and lottery swindling is also dealt with, and the fact is shown that the Police are not to blame for this business, since out of hundreds of arrests only two convictions have followed. No recommendation, however, is offered of how the thing is to be fought. Considerable space is also given to consideration of the detective force. The committee are of opinion that while all kinds of crime have been winked at by the Police force at sundry times, from the detective force they have received constant and systematic support. The ward detectives have aided the Captains in organizing systems of black-mail, and the head-quarters detectives have constantly stood between criminals and the just punishment of their offenses. The opinion of the District Attorney concerning these officers, that they were of such a character that he must utterly refuse to place any confidence in them, is quoted as a final summing up of the matter. Then comes a recapitulation of the machinery of the entire force, and the opinion is expressed that the incessant intermeddling of politicians lies at the bottom of the knavery of some and the inefficiency of all. And after this is given the testimony of Gen. Smith and others concerning the want of sufficient numbers, in which it is proved that each night patrolman has to traverse a beat of one mile and twenty-three rods. This gives such long intervals between his passing any given point and his return as greatly to facilitate the operations of thieves. The committee estimate that 500 additional policemen are absolutely essential to the security of the lives and property of citizens, and earnestly press upon the Legislature the necessity of taking immediate action. They make some calculations as to the amount of present compensation, and believe that with a very little reasonable adjustment the additional expense would not be great. The patrolman now receives $1,200 per annum; they recommend that the force should be graded into payments of $800, $1,000, and $1,200 a year, according to efficiency and merit. And they also propose that the roundsmen should receive an additional $100, and that the pay of Sergeants be raised to $1,750, of Captains to $3,000 from their present pay of $2,000, and of the four Inspectors to $4,000, from $3,500. They recommend that the Assistant Superintendent should receive $6,000, the pay at present of the Superintendent, and that the latter shall receive a salary of not less than $8,000 a year.

LICENSING THE SOCIAL EVIL.

With the question of the social evil the committee deals forcibly. The point is assumed that the evil cannot be suppressed, and that the only intelligent manner of dealing with it is to recognize it and to place it under surveillance. They suggest that the women should be licensed, and that the Police doctors should remove to hospitals those of them afflicted with contagious diseases, and that the houses where they reside should be absolutely restricted to certain quarters of the City. The committee recognizes that there is a feeling in society against licensing crime, but it is shown by a quotation from Lecky that the ignoring of this vice is perhaps the very worst method that can be taken, since it permits women of the worst character to domicile themselves on respectable streets and among the families of respectable people. And from pathological and physiological reasons the necessity for regulating prostitution is still more urgent.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report next considers the subject of street-cleaning and the Bureau of Elections about which it has little to say. It is recommended, however, that the former should be taken away from the Police and placed in the jurisdiction of the Department of Health, but the committee are of opinion that the Bureau of Elections had better remain where it is—a portion of the Police Department. The law of surveillance and minor Police topics are then glanced at and the review of Police matters is wound up by an urgent recommendation that the House of Detention be broken up as a disgrace to a civilized land and something not to be tolerated.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Next comes the consideration of criminal courts. The facts concerning the Police Justices are stated at some length, and the committee express the opinion that a system of appointed Judges would be a great improvement, and that such Police Justices would work far more satisfactorily than those elected by the people. The testimony concerning the ignorance of statute law of the latter is given, and it is more than hinted that these persons have no knowledge whatever of the various statutes bearing upon their office, but pick up what they can from the old clerks. A flagrant instance of this is given in the practice in these courts of waiving examinations. According to the tenor and meaning of the law it seems that the prisoner can do nothing of the kind. All he can waive is the calling up of witnesses, but it is the duty of the Police Justice to examine him rigorously as to the circumstances of the case, the object being to give the magistrate a power of cross-examination like that possessed by a *Juge d'Instruction* in France. This grave omission places the District Attorney in a disadvantageous position, since the defense have access to the facts of the prosecution, but the prosecution has no hint of the nature of the defense. One shows his hand and the other hides it. The committee suggest that the pay of the Justices should be reduced to $5,000 per annum; that they should be compelled to hold a court on Sunday afternoon; that any Justice sitting in any one court may take bail in a case which has been commenced in that court though before another Justice, and that the statute should give to them the right of taking bail pending examinations. They think that the prisons connected with these courts should be given to the Justices and not to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, under whose control they now are. They recommend that the Civil District Court and Police Justice Court should be consolidated into one tribunal, as neither class has much to do. And they offer some practical hints concerning the question of imprisonment for fines.

OTHER TOPICS REFERRED TO.

Concerning the Coroners' and District Attorney's office the committee have not much to say or to suggest. With regard to the Board of Excise, they say unhesitatingly that the law as it at present exists is utterly useless for the purpose of preventing the sale of liquors by unlicensed parties. They blame neither the Magistrates nor the Police for the present state of things, but simply the law, which requires such proof as a policeman can very seldom furnish. Even where the proof is clear the Magistrate has power only to hold the party to bail for trial, and experience has proved that the interference of politicians stands between this class of offenders and punishment. After this the report goes into all the facts concerning prisons and reformatories, and shows conclusively that the management of these was in every case rendered inefficient by the appointment. The report condemns the Tombs as being exceedingly unhealthy, and shows how the officials make money out of the prisoners committed to their keeping. The condition of the reformatories was rather worse than that of the prisons, but the facts are not repeated here, now as they were published in full in THE TIMES when the testimony was taken. The final subject touched upon is Ludlow Street Jail, all the facts of which were published in this paper. The committee recommend that the cost of sustaining the prisoners be taken away from the Sheriff; that the Warden have absolute and uncontrolled management of it; that the county maintain the prison, making a proper appropriation for all its expenses; and that, in short, it should cease to be a money-making machine for the Sheriff. And they finally recommend an entire revision of the laws concerning arrest on civil process. The report is signed by all the members, but Mr. Jacob Hess finds it necessary to state that he does not assent to certain statements of facts concerning the District Attorney's office.

THE ALLEGED DEER PARK MURDERERS.

There was considerable excitement in Babylon and neighborhood upon the declaration of the verdict holding David H. Skidmore, Jr., for complicity in the death of his father and the other three victims of the Deer Park tragedy, and the feeling that the finding was a proper one appeared to be general. When David was arraigned before Coroner Heaton and the verdict was announced to him he exhibited some perturbation, but soon afterward resumed his usual manner. The negro Henry Wood, also implicated in the crime, was arrested this forenoon at Amityville by Constable Weeks. Public opinion is strongly against him.

THE JOHNSTOWN MURDER TRIAL.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE SUBMITTED—THE PRISONER'S INNOCENCE INSISTED UPON.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 17.—The court opened at 9 A. M. The defense called Seymour Partridge, who testified: Was Constable; started with Benson; on the way to jail he said he would get something out of the prisoner and report it for the reward; since he came from jail heard him say Smith was as innocent as he was. Levi N. Outhout testified that he left a friend's house at about 3:30 the morning of the murder; passing the bank heard rumbling noises coming from the direction of the bank, also a pistol-shot. James Haring testified to passing the bank at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the homicide; heard a noise like snoring, and a loud noise like a man falling. Mrs. Jane E. Moore says the prisoner boarded and lodged at her house about one year before the homicide; saw silver coins in his possession. Charles March says he passed the bank about 12:30; saw two strangers going toward the Wemple House. Thompson Morgan says he passed the bank about 11 o'clock on the night of the homicide; saw a stranger on the bank stoop putting a key in the door. It might have been Edward Yost. His wife testified to the same. William Smith testified that prior to the homicide he saw some silver coins in the possession of the prisoner; the dog he gave Yost was not an extra watch dog; it was not savage. Charles C. Henry testified to having seen silver coins in the possession of the prisoner. Mrs. Emily Henry, sister of the prisoner, testified that at the time of the homicide she was boarding at her father's house, and occupied a room on the second story; on the night of the murder the prisoner came into the house about 1:30, and went direct to his room; in the morning she heard her father call Fred, and say: "My God, the bank is on fire, and Ed Yost is burned up;" Fred got up at once, and went down stairs; he put the same shirt and clothes on he wore the night before; she has seen silver coins in the possession of the prisoner.

On cross-examination the witness said she was looking in the prisoner's trunk and saw a box containing silver coins. Mrs. Smith, mother of the prisoner, testified to his wearing the same shirt the morning after the homicide as he did the day before, also to the dog being there frequently.

The afternoon session of the court opened at 2 P. M. Mrs. Smith cross-examined: All did not sit down to breakfast at the same time on the morning of the murder; Fred breakfasted between 7:30 and 8 o'clock; the first search of our house occurred about a week after the murder; a few weeks before the murder I let Fred have some money; about two weeks after the murder I gave him $10, and a few days later $10; again before his arrest I gave him $10 more; don't remember giving him any other money for over a year before the murder.

Lewis Smith, brother of the prisoner, testified: Was living at home when the murder occurred; went home that night at 12 o'clock, put a chair against the door, and went to bed; was awakened next morning about 7 o'clock; heard father call Fred and tell him that Yost was burned up; got up and went direct to the bank; saw my brother, the prisoner, come up as the body was placed on the sleigh; he passed directly across the street to the bank, and sat down on a box on the market stoop; the body left about twenty minutes after Fred came up; saw Earl Dunn give Fred the key to the market, and saw Fred go into the shop; have seen silver coins in the possession of my brother; Fred says the dog Playful was at our house about one week before the homicide; have slept in the bank with Yost; know of him inviting friends into the bank to have oysters and liquors. Cross-examined—Slept in the bank about three nights in the week; have known Yost to have as much as $700 on his person, and that he fastened the door of the bank only by a little catch and slept in his shirt and necktie.

Peter Byce was recalled and testified: Do not recollect of conversing with Mr. Hathorn about the silver coins I let Yost have; told Mr. McMartin that I did not know the date of the coin, or which side of the coin had the nicks on. Cross-examined—It would take a year to tell of all who had been inquiring of me about the coin.

Ambrose Hathorn was sworn and said: Byce told him he could not swear positively as to the piece.

Frederick Meyers was sworn and said: I heard the conversation as sworn to by Hathorn.

Jennie Smith, sister of the prisoner, testified that she went to bed at 10 o'clock on the night of the homicide; could not sleep, some one coming up stairs awakened her; he went into Fred's room; recognized Fred's step; about half an hour after the clock struck 2; next morning she heard her father call up stairs about the bank being on fire; heard Fred go down stairs; saw him go out and cross over the street; came back in about twenty minutes, and after breakfast saw him go up the street; did not see him again till dinner; have seen silver coins often carried by Fred, say about a handful of dollar and half-dollar pieces; a few weeks before the murder brother asked me to take care of his silver for him while he was away. Witness here identified the silver pieces that the prisoner gave to Miss Stevens as being those given to her by Fred, the prisoner, for safe keeping. Cross-examined—Brother said the silver was heavy in his pocket and he was afraid he might lose it, so he gave it to me to keep for him; I put it in a small drawer in my bureau; don't know why Fred did not put it in his trunk with other silver that he kept there in a box; I kept an account of the coins so that I could return just what was given to me; there were six pieces; I understood before going on the stand that these pieces were the same in number and kind as those given by Fred to Miss Stevens; I never counted the silver in the box, nor do I know of what denomination they are. The witness continued, saying it was a week or ten days before she knew her brother was suspected. Here she admitted that the prisoner made with his head a communication to her that influenced her answer in regard to the silver in the box when asked if there were any silver dollars in it. She could not give any reason why she did not tell of hearing her brother come in before the Grand Jury, except that she thought her sister heard him also. She said it was the only instance in her life when she could state the exact time that Fred came in at night. In answer to a question by the defense she said the shake of her brother's head did not influence her to tell anything wrong.

C. Fred Smith, the prisoner, was sworn. He denied everything against him except giving silver coins to Miss Stevens. He denied making threats against Yost. After an examination of about two hours, the court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

AMERICAN RACKET.

A game of racket was played yesterday afternoon, at McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street, between David Eggler and David Barry on the one side, and John Lanihan and Mr. Frewen on the other. The result was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Eggler and Barry	16	21	21	21	79
Lanihan and Frewen	21	11	18	19	69

This afternoon Barney McQuade and James Dunn will play a single hand match, at Casey's court, corner of Hoyt and Douglas street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Pierce.

From the Toledo Blade.

"Success is never achieved without merit. A man may make a poor article and sell it once, and there being 40,000,000 people in the United States, the sale to each one would be enough to make a decent fortune. But an article that holds the field year after year, and the sales of which increase regularly and rapidly, must have absolute merit.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page to-day with his various articles. We admit it, because we know the Doctor, and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him, by mail and in person, from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with.

This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good, reliable articles—articles which, once introduced, work easily their own way—and splendid business management. They have succeeded because they ought to have succeeded."

If you would patronize medicines scientifically prepared by a skilled physician and chemist, use DR. PIERCE'S FAMILY MEDICINES. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smartweed, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for catarrh and "cold in the head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

TWENTY YEARS A SUFFERER. CURED BY THE GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

DEAR SIR: Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. I was attended by doctors in Liverpool, Havre, New-Orleans, New-York, and at the hospital on Staten Island (where the doctors wanted to take one leg off.) Finally, after spending hundreds of dollars, I was persuaded to try your Golden Medical Discovery, and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am at home nearly every evening, and shall be glad to satisfy any person of the truth of this information. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, WILLIAM RYDER.

No. 87 Jefferson st., Buffalo, N. Y.

—*Advertisement.*

No Natural Complexion

Can surpass in dazzling beauty that imparted by the use of LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH."—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; a full report of the Babcock trial; the doings of Congress and the State Legislatures; the proceedings of the Plymouth Church Advisory Council; Moody and Sankey's work in this City; Editorials on matters of current interest; a letter from our Paris correspondent; a column of Political Notes; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

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Moles, Wens, Warts, and other excrescences painlessly removed. Also, unnatural redness of the nose, and untimely wrinkles of the face, pimples, black-heads, moth-patches, and freckles, cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and India Rubbers, all styles, moderate prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Be sure and keep WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY on hand for Coughs, Hoarseness, &c. 50 cents and $1.

MARRIED.

HAYWARD—HASTINGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Henry V. Degen, HENRY SELBY HAYWARD to EMMA PURVIANCE, daughter of the late Warren Hastings, Esq.

JACOBS—WALLACE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, at the residence of Henry Elliott, Brooklyn, (the bride's uncle,) by Rev. Dr. Joseph Wild, HENRY D. JACOBS to ETTA WALLACE, daughter of Mr. Edwin Wallace, of Rochester, N. H.

LOCKWOOD—FOOTE.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Stamford, Conn., by Rev. Chauncey Giles, of New-York, ABRAHAM LOCKWOOD to ANNA LOUISE, daughter of G. F. Foote, M. D.

RAND—MOSS.—At Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, AARON W. RAND, of this City, and EMILY, eldest daughter of the late Lewis Moss, of Indianapolis, Ind. No cards.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 15th inst., at his residence, No. 405 Bridge st., WILLIAM YOUNG ARTHUR, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner Montague st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

BADEAU.—At New-Rochelle, Wednesday, Feb. 16, MARY, widow of Jonathan Badeau, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, in New-Rochelle, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 10:10 A. M. train from 42d st.

BLEAKLEY.—On Tuesday, 15th inst., JOHN F. BLEAKLEY, son-in-law of the late Thomas Fanning.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 209 East 31st st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DENISON.—Suddenly, at Washington, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, GEORGE DENISON.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 18 West 37th st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 11:30 A. M., without further notice.

DORAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at his late residence, No. 285 Madison st., JOHN B. DORAN.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral on this day, Friday, at 1 o'clock.

HILL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, MARION A., daughter of W. K. and the late Jennie B. Hill.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, of malignant scarlet fever, MAGGIE E., daughter of Margaret and the late Henry Johnson, aged 10 years and 17 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her mother, Coney Island Road, Gravesend, Long Island, on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

JONES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, LOUISA MAJOR, wife of Alfred Jones, Esq., aged 54 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, on Woodworth av., on Saturday, the 19th, at 2 o'clock.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Feb. 17, CATHARINE M., eldest daughter of the late Samuel and Hannah S. Martin, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Joshua S. Martin on Saturday morning, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, corner of Munroe av. and Mary st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, at her residence, No. 59 Lexington av., MARGARET, widow of Henry Miller.

Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral services, Saturday, at 3:30 P. M., without further notice.

POMEROY.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at her late residence, No. 264 5th av., MARY FRANCES, wife of William L. Pomeroy.

Funeral services at the house on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock precisely. The remains will be taken to North Adams, Mass., for interment.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 10 A. M. Boat from foot of Whitehall st. at 9:15.

ROOSEVELT.—In Paris, France, Feb. 14, Mrs. CORNELIA VAN NESS ROOSEVELT, widow of James I. Roosevelt, and daughter of the late ex-Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

SHELDON.—Thursday morning, of pneumonia, J. DE WITT, son of the late Gaylor Sheldon, in the 42d year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 164th st., on Saturday at 2 P. M. Train leaves Harlem Depot, 42d st., for Melrose Station at 1:05 P. M.

SIMONS.—Wednesday, Feb. 16, ELIAS SIMONS, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from Synagogue, No. 127 West 44th st., at 10 A. M.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, ELIZA G., wife of Horace S. Taylor.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, corner of Madison av. and 53d st., on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock.

WATTS.—At No. 21 West 10th st., on the evening of Feb. 15, ANNA WATTS, widow of Dr. John Watts and daughter of the late John Rutherfurd, of New-Jersey, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., on Friday morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—At Albany, N. Y., on the 12th inst., HENRY J. WILLIAMS, aged 55 years.

WILLS.—Feb. 16, after a short illness, FREDERICK H., son of Frederick H. and R. G. Wills, aged 5 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 323 East 124th st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Calabria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Amérique, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct Mails for Brazil, &c., leave New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR—OFFICE, No. 59 BIBLE HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR. NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.—Notice is hereby given to the public and to the visitors and grocers of this association, that it will discontinue relief to the poor on the 1st day of March next, unless put in funds to enable it to continue further relief, in which case notice will be given to the visitors. HOWARD POTTER, President.

ROBT. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL

has conferred upon Dr. DE JONGH the Commandership of the Order of Christ, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agent for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

WHILE ANNOUNCING THE COMPLETE destruction by fire of our late premises, Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, on the 8th inst., we take the occasion to inform our friends that we have purchased the building Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st., now occupied in part by Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons, where we are prepared to fill all orders as before. LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.

SAMPLE TEAS, GOOD AND CHEAP.

Choice, 32c. ℔. Extra Choice, 38c. ℔.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Sold by all druggists, $1. Depot, 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480. Trial package free.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN THE FINEST Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c. Orders receive special attention. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., and 540 9th av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HE IS RISEN, HE IS RISEN," NEW Easter Anthem, by H. P. Danks, price 35c.; also "Christ the Lord is Risen," by Wilson, 75c.; by Andrews, 50c.; by Lloyd, 40c.; "Christ our Passover," Thomas, $1; by Chapple, 50c.; "Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb," (Hymn,) Clarke, 50c.

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	17	Resin, bbls	2,984
Cotton, bales	3,203	Oil-cake, pks	1,255
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	100	Pork, pks	416
Dried Fruit, pks	10	Beef, pks	445
Eggs, bbls	1,860	Cut-meats, pks	1,907
Flour, bbls	11,279	Grease, pks	25
Wheat, bushels	23,600	Lard, pks	1,697
Corn, bushels	19,138	Butter, pks	2,632
Oats, bushels	25,492	Cheese, pks	2,170
Malt, bushels	578	Tallow, pks	375
Barley, bushels	7,500	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Grass-seed, bags	708	Dressed Hogs, No.	272
Beans, bbls	499	Rice, pks	620
Corn-meal, bbls	798	Sugar, N. O., hhds	44
Corn-meal, bags	693	Starch, bxs	1,075
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Silk, bales	222
Rope, bales	295	Tea, half chests	5,347
Hides, No.	543	Tobacco, hhds	267
Hides, bales	833	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	460
Leather, sides	8,695	Whisky, bbls	383
Moss, bales	60	Wool, bales	11
Molasses, N. O., bbls	48	Skins, bales	3
Spirits Turp., bbls	610		

ASHES—Very little inquiry has been noted for any description. We quote prices nominally steady on the basis of $5@$5 50 for Pots and $7 for Pearls ℔ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in generally light demand, and quoted at from 31c.@33½c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

BRICKS—There has not been much call for any description. Prices have not varied materially. Pale quoted at $3 25@$3 75; Jersey, $5 75@$6 25; Haverstraw, $6 50@$7; Long Island, $6 50@$7; Croton Front, $9@$12; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $47@$50 ℔ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ℔ 1,000 on these figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady, on, however, a very moderate inquiry. Sales reported of 5,011 bags, by the Patria on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos here, 243,713 bags, and at the outports 119,723 bags, with 31,631 bags afloat and loading for the United States....Other kinds have been dull and irregular, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 2,218 mats Java, ex Richard McManus, sold before arrival, on private terms; 6,111 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Jamaica, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 3,514 bags San Domingo, shipped to Europe by first hands, mainly to Hamburg. At auction 44 bags Ceylon sold at 18⅝c....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 47,151 bags and 142,527 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; fair, 16c.@16¼c.; good, 16¾c.@17c.; prime, 17½c.@17¾c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15c.@18¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 16c.@17c.; Java invoices, 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Macassar, 19c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at unchanged prices. Demand from all sources light.... Ordinary quoted at 9⅜c.; Low Middling at 12½c.@12⅝c.; Middling at 12⅞c.@13 1-16c. ℔ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 637 bales, (of which 46 bales were on last evening,) including 9 bales to shippers, 315 bales to spinners, and 313 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, an active movement has been reported, but at lower prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 31,600 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were on last evening, and 28,000 bales to-day,) with 900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 13-16c.@12 27-32c.; March, 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; April, 13 5-32c.; May, 13 13-32c.; June, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; July, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; August, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c., showing a decline of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ lb., closing weak.... The receipts at this port to-day were 3,203 bales, and at the shipping ports were 15,474 bales, against 19,373 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 92,338 bales, against 97,377 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,274,335 bales, against 2,807,972 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 38,018 bales; to the Continent, 35,872 bales; stock in New-York, 160,904 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 888,727 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Good Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Low Middling	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Low Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
Middling	12⅞	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Middling	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅝	Low Middling	11¼
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅜	Middling	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very light business has been reported in this line....State and Western Flour has favored buyers, generally, on comparatively limited transactions, in nearly all grades, including shipping brands. Very little call has been noted for supplies for the West Indies. The home-trade inquiry has been almost wholly for small job lots to provide for urgent wants. Holders have been more accommodating in their views as to values. A little more inquiry was noted for No. 2, low priced lots of which were less plenty, and sellers generally quoted $3 50 as the inside rate, though 200 bbls. were reported as having been disposed of at $3 25 ℔ bbl.... Sales have been reported since our last of 11,100 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 25; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 15; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, mainly at $4 45@$4 60; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 80@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5@$7 15, chiefly at $6 25@$6 65, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 75@$8 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 15; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 50@$7; Western White do. Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 50, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Tennessee, $5 65@$7 25 (the latter rate an extreme). ℔ bbl. Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly Western and City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in comparatively slack demand and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after, at about previous figures....We quote at from $4 10@$5 05 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 385 bbls., in lots mostly at $4 75@$4 90 for Superfine.... Corn-meal has been quoted about steady, but has been very quiet....We quote at from $2 70@$3 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 25 for White do., $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 50 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 475 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, has been very dull, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice, ℔ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been in light demand, within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to choice, ℔ 100 lb., the latter an extreme.... Oat-meal has been difficult to market in any considerable amount, and has been quoted nominal within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in light demand, for export as well as for milling purposes, and has been quoted toward the close about 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, and more or less nominal, in the absence of any important dealings. Winter Wheat has been also comparatively dull, and quoted easier in price, millers buying sparsely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 54,000 bushels at $1 31@$1 33 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, closing at $1 31 for a boat-load, for export; $1 31 for No. 1 Minnesota do. do.; $1 18 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, so-called, in store, (with $1 23 reported bid early, and $1 22 bid at the close for straight No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, and two boat-loads rumored sold, but without reliable particulars;) $1 12 for fair North-west Spring, afloat; $1 for "no grade" Spring, New-York inspection; on private terms, for inferior Spring, (one boat-load;) $1 48 for No. 1 White Western, in store, (2,000 bushels,) and on private terms for Amber Pennsylvania, (quoted at $1 45@$1 47....Corn has been offered quite sparingly, and has been quoted a shade higher, checking transactions, though a fair demand has been noted, in part for export....Sales have been reported since our last of only 34,500 bushels, for early delivery, at 63¾c.@64c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, (the latter rate reported bid at the close; 62½c.@63c. (nominally) for new Low Mixed do.; 61c.@64c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@64c.; 58c.@58¾c., nearly all at 58½c.@58¾c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 64c., in part, for new Yellow Western, car lots; 62c. for new Yellow Southern, (small lots,) from dock; and 69c.@70c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, in store....And for forward delivery bids ruled stronger, but not up to the advanced views of sellers, and consequently negotiations made little progress. New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, seller's option, quoted at 64c. bid and 64¼c.@64½c. asked, and March options quoted at 63½c. bid and 63¾c. asked....Rye has been comparatively dull, with State, good to choice, quoted at 88c.@91c.; Canada, in bond, 88c.@90c., and Western, 86c.@88c. ℔ bushel.... Barley has been quoted nominally unchanged in price, but has been very dull....Barley Malt has been attracting very little attention, and has been quoted depressed and unsettled, within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 45 for very poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 10@$1 25 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 85c.@$1 07½ for two-rowed do., do....Canada Peas have been quite dull, and have been quoted heavy, with prime, in bond, to arrive, quoted at $1 asked....Buckwheat has been in light request, with prime State quoted nominally 58c.@60c. ℔ bushel....Oats have favored buyers slightly, on a moderate inquiry, mainly to provide for urgent trade wants. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 33,500 bushels at 49½c. for prime mixed State, delivered; 48½c.@52c. for common to prime White State, chiefly at 52c. for prime, delivered; 48½c. for New-York light mixed; 47½c. for New-York No. 2; 48c.@52c. for White Western; 54c. for fancy White, (a small lot,) and 46½c. for fair No. 2 Chicago, in store....Feed has been selling very moderately, since our last, within the range of $16 50@$21 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $16 50@$18 for 40 to 60 lb. stock, ℔ ton....A slow trade has been noted in Bale Hay, with shipping qualities quoted weak within the range of 70c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 05 ℔ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been inactive within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 70c.@80c. ℔ 100 lb.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale, but without change as to price. Of Jute Butts, 500 bales were disposed of at 3½c., currency, 60 days' credit....We quote: Manila Hemp at 7c.@7¾c.; Sisal at 4¾c., gold, ℔ lb.; clean Russian, $200@$210, gold, ℔ ton; dressed American, $180@$235; undressed do., $125@$130, currency; Italian, $260@$265, gold, ℔ ton; Jute, 3¾c.@4¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 3½c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 15c.@17c.; Western, 15c. ℔ lb.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply of milk from now until April is 4c. ℔ quart. Sales were made at the depots to-day at a range of $1 50@$2 20 ℔ 40-quart can.

MOLASSES—A very moderate demand has been noted for New-Orleans, even in a jobbing way, on the basis of late figures....We quote within the range of 45c.@60c. for fair to choice, and 61c.@62c. for fancy. Sales reported of 200 bbls., in lots, within our range, chiefly at 52c.@60c. for prime to choice. And at auction, 250 bbls. at 46c.@58½c....Foreign product has been in fair supply and slack request; prices showing weakness and irregularity. Small lots of old crop have been sold in a jobbing way, including English Islands at 38c.@50c., and of Porto Rico at 42c.@45c. ℔ gallon....New crop Cuba Muscovado quoted nominally at 32c. for 50 test, at which price the last sale was made, as already reported....Syrups have been comparatively quiet, within the range of 37c.@58c. for Sugar; 35c.@40c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been very dull, within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls....Stock of Molasses in first hands estimated at 4,071 hhds. Cuba, 712 hhds. Porto Rico, and 597 hhds. English Islands; also, 10,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand and quoted firm within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 10 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 62½ for No. 1; $4 50@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℔ 280 lb. Sales reported of a cargo of Strained at Wilmington at $1 50, with freight to the United Kingdom at 3s. 6d....Tar has been lightly dealt in at $2 12@$2 25 ℔ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in good request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 36½c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 150 bbls. at 36c.@36½c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand today, and quoted, for early delivery, at 7⅜c.@7⅞c. in bulk, and 10¾c.@10⅞c., in shipping order....Refined has been in very moderate request, and quoted, for early delivery, at the close, weak at 13⅝c. Sales, 3,500 bbls. ....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅝c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13½c.

PROVISIONS—A firmer market has been noted for Pork, for early delivery, with a moderate demand noted, mostly for shipment....Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, for shipment, on private terms; quoted at $22 75 for inspected.... Western Prime Mess quoted at $21; Extra Prime, new, $17 50 ℔ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Extra Prime, for Chicago delivery, reported at $16 25 ℔ bbl....And for forward delivery the demand has been more active for Western Mess at stronger rates....Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close $22 70; March, $22 70@$23; April, $22 90; May, $22 85@$23; June, $22 90@$23 05 ℔ bbl....Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., February option, at $22 70; 2,250 bbls., April, at $22 75@$22 90 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been offered with reserve, and quoted firmer on a moderate inquiry, with City quoted at 10½c.@11c. for heavy to light ℔ lb....Western Hogs scarce and nominal at 10c....Cut-meats have been in fair demand and very firm. Sales of 12,000 Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 lb., at 13c.; 30 bxs. Bellies at 12c. for heavy; 50 bxs., 18 lb., at 12½c.; 240 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, chiefly at 13c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, within our range....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; Smoked Hams, 14¾c.@15½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 9c. for prompt delivery....Bacon has been offered very sparingly for early delivery and quoted strong and buoyant in price, with fair inquiry noted, in good part for Western delivery.... City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Western Long Clear, 12c.; do. Short Clear, 12¾c.... Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12½c. Sales, 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¼c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Short Clear at 12c.; Short Rib at 11¾c.@11⅞c. Sales have been reported for Western delivery of 250 bxs. light Short Rib at 11⅞c., and 300 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 11¾c. ℔ lb....Western Steam Lard has been in moderately active demand for early delivery, mainly for refining purposes, at a further improvement in price, and closing strong....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 655 tcs. prime at $13 30@$13 40, closing at $13 37½@$13 40; 300 tcs. choice do. at $13 45@$13 50; and 110 tcs. off grade at $12 50@$12 62½....And for forward delivery an active business has been reported at advanced rates, closing firmly....Western Steam, February options, closed at $13 40@$13 45; March, $13 40@$13 42½; April, $13 55, bid; May, $13 70@$13 72½; June, $13 77½@$13 85.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,750 tcs. March at $13 37½@$13 40; 3,250 tcs., April, $13 50@$13 55; 2,250 tcs., May, at $13 65@$13 70....A fair demand has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard, which has been again quoted a shade higher, with sales reported of 180 tcs. at 13¼c.@13 5-16c., with No. 1 quoted at 12¾c. bid. ....Refined Lard has been in good demand at firmer rates; quoted for the Continent, at the close, at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., and for the West Indies at 12⅞c. Sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. for the Continent, part at 13½c., and 350 tcs. for Havana, part choice, at 13⅜c....Beef has been in moderate demand and quoted steady. We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ℔ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32@$33; Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams have been firm, but quiet, at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $23 50@$24 for good do....There has been a fair call noted for the finer grades of Butter, which have been quoted generally unchanged as to values, on comparatively meagre offerings of strictly fine to fancy stock. Other qualities slow and irregular....We quote at from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to choice State; 32c.@38c. for choice to very fancy do., (selections,) the latter rate an extreme; 15c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy in small lots; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to choice Rolls....Cheese has been moderately sought after on the basis of our quotations, the finest makes attracting most attention.... We quote on the basis of from 11c.@14¼c. for fair to strictly fancy State Factory, (the latter rate an extreme,) and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....The inquiry for fresh Eggs has been more active, and prices of prime to fancy have been quoted firmer, within the range of from 16c.@20c. for fair to fancy stock, the latter an extreme, chiefly at 17c.@19c. for very good to choice ℔ dozen.... Tallow has been firm and in demand, with sales of 90,000 lb. fair to strictly prime at 9c.@9 5-16c. ℔ lb. ....Stearine has been offered sparingly and quoted stronger, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¾c. and City at 13½c. ℔ lb. Sales reported of 50,000 lb. City, in hhds., at 13½c.; 50 tcs. choice Western at 13¾c.; 15 tcs. do. at 14c., and 50 tcs. prime, to arrive, at 13½c. ℔ lb....Of Oil-cake, sales were made to-day of 100 tons Western at $43; and at the West, 150 tons at equal to $43, currency, delivered here, for export.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair demand, and the best samples have been quoted rather steadier in price....Prime State Clover quoted here at 13¾c.; choice do., 14c.; strictly prime Western do. at 13¾c.; Canada, 13c. for prime ℔ lb. Sales reported of 150 bags State at 13¾c.; 40 bags do., 14c., and a car-load of Western at 13¾c. ℔ lb....Timothy inactive; quoted at $2 45@$2 80, the latter for choice, ℔ bushel.... Rough Flax has been very dull; quoted nominal at $1 65 for prime, ℔ bushel....Hemp-seed continues quiet; quoted at from $1 80@$1 85, currency, ℔ bushel....Canary-seed has been in good request within the range of $7 62½@$8 25....Rape-seed inactive at $2 90@$3 25 ℔ bushel....Calcutta Linseed has been slow of sale since our last; quoted at $1 85@$1 87½, gold, ℔ 56 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted rather weak, on a moderate business for refining purposes. Sales today, 275 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 9-16c.; and 450 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c. And, last evening, 478 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 100 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.; and 6,131 bags Pernambuco at 7c.@7⅜c. ℔ lb. We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7½c.; good do. at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@9c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4½c.@6c....Refined Sugars have been moderately sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.@10¼c.; Cut Loaf at 10⅞c.@11c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9¾c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. ....The receipts here since Feb. 1 have been 16,249 hhds., 6,005 bxs., 23,222 bags, (and 920 hhds. Melado;) sales, (to this morning,) 13,997 hhds., 5,881 bxs., 49,191 bags, (and 246 hhds. Melado.)....Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 18,588 hhds., 7,889 bxs., and 64,056 bags, (and 2,193 hhds. Melado,) against 29,317 hhds., 35,261 bxs., and 96,978 bags, Feb. 18, 1875.

WHISKY—Lower and dull; sales reported of 50 bbls. at $1 12, and 50 bbls. at $1 11, closing at the latter rate....Alcohol, free, quoted at $1 10 ℔ proof gallon, but without important movement.

FREIGHTS—Less activity has been noted in the general market. Berth room for prompt use has been less sought after, especially for Grain, rates on which have been quoted lower. A moderate inquiry prevails for accommodation for Grain, for next week's steamers, for Liverpool, rates on which have been quoted as less depressed than for immediate shipment. The chartering movement has been limited, with rates quoted rather weaker for tonnage for Grain, particularly so at the outports....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 150 tons Oil-cake at 20s. per ton, and 6,000 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels for prompt shipment at 7d.@7½d., and 24,000 bushels, for next week's shipment, at 8d., (the latter ℔ 60 lb.;) and 470 pks. Provisions, part reported at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. And, by steam from New-Orleans, direct, 1,750 bales Cotton, on private terms, quoted at about 9-16d. ℔ lb....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour and 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and 24,000 bushels Grain reported at 8d. ℔ 60 lb.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel, and 100 bales Hops at ⅜d. ℔ lb. Also a British steam-ship, 1,281 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For Bristol, by sail, 600 bbls. Flour (to complete cargo) at 2s. 10½d. ℔ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn, reported on private terms; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lb.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 35s., and 300 bags Clover-seed at 35s. ℔ ton.... For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 374 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 3s. 6d.@5s. 6d., with option of the Continent, at 3d. additional; a German brig, with Resin, from do., reported at about 3s. 6d.; and an Italian bark, 392 tons, with equal to about 2,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ℔ quarter, with option of Flour, at 3s. 1½d. ℔ bbl....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a British bark, 852 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. ℔ quarter....For New-Ross, a Norwegian bark, 342 tons, with about 2,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 4½d. ℔ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 535 tons, with about 3,750 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d.; and a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, on private terms; quoted at 7s. ℔ quarter.... For Havre, an American bark, 583 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d., with option of Bordeaux at 4s. 7½d., and Antwerp or Rotterdam at 4s. 10½d. ℔ bbl....For Bremen, by sail, 200 hhds. and 150 cases Tobacco at 37s. 6d. and 21s. 3d.; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℔ 280 lb., and 1,000 bbls. Shoe Pegs on private terms; also a German bark, 676 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,850 pks. Seed (part of recent shipment) at about 150 reich-marks; 2,650 bags Coffee, 1,500 bxs. Extract Logwood, 120 tcs. Honey, 3,000 bushels Grain, and 650 pks. Provisions, (reported as of recent shipments,) at current rates....For Barbados, an American schooner, 210 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $980, gold, and back from Turk's Island, with salt, at 10c. ℔ bushel....For Cienfuegos and back north of Hatteras an American schooner, 256 tons, on the basis of $5 50@$5 75 for Sugar, $5 for Melado and $3 50 for Molasses....For Matanzas an American schooner, 435 tons, with empty casks, from Philadelphia, at $1@$1 10.... For Montevideo, a British brig, 325 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Hayti, an American schooner, 148 tons, hence with general cargo, at $1,150; and another, about 1,500 bbls. capacity, with do., at 70c. ℔ bbl....For Gloucester, Mass., an American bark, 338 tons, with salt from Cadiz at 10c. ℔ bushel.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 17, at Executor's sale, to close estate of Thomas McKie, deceased, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., sold the two-story basement and attic brick store and dwelling, with lot 23 by 78.6, No. 128 Sixth avenue, east side, 23.1 feet south of Tenth street, for $18,800, to Thomas McKie, Jr.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction two small two-story brick-front houses, each 14 by 33.4, with plot 31 by 75, Nos. 38 and 40 Oliver street, east side, between Madison and Oak streets, for $6,800, to Deane & Chamberlin.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, G. Tillotson, Esq., Referee, in one parcel, disposed of four lots, together in size 100.11x100, situate on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of Ninety-eighth street, for $34,900, the purchaser being B. C. Wetmore, guarantor of the mortgage foreclosed.

The legal sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on West Thirty-eighth street, west of Tenth avenue, was adjourned to-day; and the sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of the two houses and lots Nos. 614 and 616 Water street, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets, to March 2. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Freedman, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone front house, 26.6 by 65, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 7 West Thirty-seventh street, north side, 219.6 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street. Also, at Newburg, this State, at 12 M., Assignee's sale in bankruptcy of the valuable property located at West Point known as Cozzens' Hotel.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq. Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, 375 feet east of Tenth avenue, and twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, 375 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two two-story brick buildings, with one lot 25 by 100, on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, public auction sale of the valuable property known as Nos. 147, 147½, and 149 Washington street, north-east corner of Cedar street, embracing a plot of land 55.5 by 40.5 by 53.9 by 51.4, with the buildings thereon.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, FEB. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 two-story basement and attic brick store, dwelling and lot, No. 128 6th av., e. s., 23.1 ft. s. of 10th st., lot 23x78.6....$18,800

By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 two-story brick-front houses and plot, Nos. 38 and 40 Oliver st., e. s., between Madison and Oak sts., plot 31x75, houses each 14x33.4....$6,800

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots Grand Boulevard, n. w. corner of 98th st., together in size 100.11x100; sold in one parcel....$34,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

132d st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 18.7x99.11; Jared W. Bell and wife to Thomas Pruden	nom.
58th st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Louis Beer and wife to Sigismund Beer	21,500
Broadway, w. s., 390 4-10x irregular; Samuel Cohen and wife to Samuel Schiffer	nom.
10th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 51st st., 25x100; Peter Goldstein and wife to K. Korchner	nom.
104th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th av., 140x½ block; William H. Gebhard and wife to Ambrose Blake	24,500
22d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x98.9; Meyer Hecht and wife to Samuel Feder	21,000
34th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x70.6x irregular; Emma C. Hendrickson and husband to John T. Nathan	6,000
34th st., n. s., same property; Kate Irwin and others to John J. Nathans	11,000
12th st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 85.8¾x120x irregular; John E. Kelly to Catharine Griffin	nom.
123d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.11; Cornelius Lawrence to John H. Riker	nom.
104th st., n. s., 233.4 ft. of 2d av., 116.8x100.10; also 104th st., n. s., 300 ft w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10 Siegmund J. Meyer and wife to John D. Phillips	70,000
Water st., s. s., No. 436, 25x60; Emeline Mailler to William P. Mailler	10,000
Spring st., n. s., lot No. 865 Bayard's farm, 25.3x107; Henry Bisling to M. Raabe	33,000
12th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.3, Emily Krackowizer, Executrix, to F. Bloodgood	18,000
59th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.5; Charles McDonald and wife and others to Michael Cronin	16,500
17th st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x92; Jane Potter to Emily R. M. Hewson	30,000
Railroad av., e. s., 402 ft. n. of 138th st., 25x224.6, (23d Ward;) Andrew H. Sands to Charles Watrous	3,500
13th st., 135.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.3x100; John C. F. Boomer and wife to Charles F. Wehmeyer	18,000
4th av., e. s., 28 ft. n. of 17th st., 26.6x115; John Lindley, Referee, to John M. Pinkney	40,000
Henry st., n. s., (lot No. 888 Rutger's farm,) 24x87.6; Samuel N. Zemansky to N. Mitchell	nom.
Lexington av., s. e. corner of 52d st., 25.5x100; David T. Way and wife to William J. Preston	45,000
Madison av., e. s., 82.1½ ft. s. of 84th st., 20x78.7½; Henry L. Volkenning and wife to Ellen A. Conklin	19,750
59th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x75; Charles McDonald and others to James Williams	16,500
Railroad av., 916 3-10 ft. e. of 144th st., 25x224 4-10; William E. Rider and wife to Andrew H. Sands	3,500
4th av., n. w. corner of 57th st., 175x200.10 to 58th st.; Samuel Schiffer and wife to S. L. Jacobs	25,000
Broadway, w. s., 105x irregular; Samuel Schiffer and wife to Samuel Cohen	nom.
Avenue St. Nicholas, n. w. of 123d st., 59.6x102.8½x irregular; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Thomas H. Walter	3,000
84th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 173.7½x102.5; John J. Mackin to Russell Sage	10,000
85th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 173.7½x102.2; same to same	10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

6th av., No. 337, 3 years; George Mundorf, Executor, to Henry A. Cassebeer	$4,000
East Broadway, No. 264, 5 years; Trust F. Gourand to Patrick Kenney	1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES CAN BE bought at prices in accordance with the times and with immediate possession if desired:

No. 59 5th av.
No. 264 5th av.
No. 178 Madison av.
No. 224 Madison av.
No. 34 West 17th st.
No. 25 West 20th st.
No. 45 East 25th st.
No. 111 East 28th st.
No. 43 West 31st st.
No. 9 West 36th st.
No. 9 East 38th st.
No. 27 West 45th st.
No. 15 East 49th st.
No. 11 West 48th st.

Apply for further particulars and permits by mail or personally at No. 3 Pine st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXtra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—A BROADWAY store, first class, two fronts, most eligibly situated for increase in value, will be sold $50,000 below cost; one-third to one-half or all cash; positive price, $250,000; possession any time; $25,000 a year rent for three years is offered for it as it stands if accepted immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LEASE FOR twenty-one years of the lot known as No. 61 7th av., north-west corner of 14th st., 25 feet on 7th av. by 100 feet on 14th st.; most eligibly located for a large store, private residence, or French flats. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST., CLOSE TO BROADWAY.—For sale, five-story, basement stone house, 22x70, all up; lot 100; suitable for club, business, or physician; immediate possession. Apply at No. 133 5th av., owner.

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP frescoed brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., Murray Hill, near Park av., only $35,000; a bargain. Offices, 4 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

NO. 25 WEST 20TH ST.—FOR SALE, THIS desirable four-story full-width house, built by owner; recently overhauled, and in perfect order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A NUMBER OF BROWN-STONE HOUSES AT BARGAINS.—53d st., near Broadway; three-story high-stoop; choice. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 336 West 46th st.; price, $16,500. Inquire of owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS, NORTH-WEST CORner of 111th st. and 4th av.; $2,500 each. E. & W. H. DOBBS, No. 128 West 33d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., THE fine residence on the corner of State st. and Park av.; large and valuable lot, three-eighths of an acre; dwelling is thoroughly fitted with all modern improvements; plate glass; walls painted in oil; new barn, with greenhouse; or, will sell the dwelling adjoining on the east, just completed; lot 70x145 feet; either of these places will make a delightful home, both for Summer or Winter; St. John's Episcopal and the First Presbyterian Churches, both new stone edifices, are within three minutes' walk; horse cars pass the door; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on the property at six per cent. interest. Address or call upon EGBERT MARSH, People's Savings Bank, corner Main and Bank sts., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., ON EAST Grand st., between Jefferson and Madison avs., three minutes' walk from station of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroads, five houses, thoroughly well built, with all modern conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, nine rooms, with gas fixtures complete; cellar cemented; now being finished; will be ready to occupy before 1st April; lots 30 feet wide; houses 21x45 feet; for sale low, on favorable terms; only a moderate amount of cash required; balance on mortgage. Apply to
JOHN JEWETT & SONS, No. 182 Front st., New-York, or CRANE & GLASBY, Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE SILVER MINING PROPERTY.—Ore massive Galena, highly charged with silver; shaft has been sunk twenty feet on the western contract, showing splendid ore in vein form. Col. Morgan says: "It is undoubtedly a fissure vein." Responsible parties wanted to develop the same, to whom liberal terms will be made, as the owner has not the means to work it; five and a half hours' ride from Boston, and very easy of access. No humbug, and none but responsible parties need address, MINER, Post Office Box No. 1,845, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.—Eighty acres of land, principally high ground, and partly meadow, (improvements of little value;) a favorable opportunity for any institution to secure a plot of ground on the East River above the Bronx; it is unexceptionably healthy, either for a country-seat or public buildings; water rights included. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE FARM OF THE SUBSCRIBER, near Winfield, Long Island, about three and a half miles from the Hunter's Point and Williamsburg ferries; a first-rate place for a milk dairy or hotel farm; good house and outbuildings; forty acres tillable land, and sixty acres in woods and pasture; several fine springs and a never-failing brook. For terms apply to JAMES MAURICE, No. 67 Wall st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1, A HOUSE OF TEN rooms on Commerce st., Orange, N. J.; five minutes' walk from North Orange Depot; house supplied with gas, range, bath-room, stationary tubs, furnace, &c.; lot 47x170. Address C. N. WHITE, office H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

MONTCLAIR, ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—A complete and handsomely-furnished cottage; improvements; stable. Other desirable properties for sale and rental. HOWE & PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar st., 11 to 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountainside, desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, between Wall street and Old slip, including water frontal, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers. Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, the following:

PEARL STREET—Four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the five-story brick building No. 84 Water st.
WATER STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 84, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
SOUTH STREET—No. 43, four-story brick store.
Sale absolute without reserve or limit.
For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st., or to auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences; $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET FROM APRIL 1—A FURNISHED flat in a most desirable neighborhood; some of the furniture can be purchased much below cost; the above is a rare chance. Address Box No. 1,730 New-York Post Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house, high stoop, 25 by 60, lot 98, No. 356 West 23d st.; twenty-three rooms; modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

AT WESTPORT, CONN.—TO LET—PLEASANT, large cottage, ten rooms; heater, range, &c.; stable, with two stalls; rent very low. Apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Westport, Conn.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

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These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
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LOTS—West 32d st.; and 8th av., opposite Park.
FLOORS—West 25th st.; West 32d st.
HOUSES—West 25th st.; West 32d st.; 8th av., opposite Park; East 83d st.; West 107th st.
W. R. MORGAN,
No. 2 West 62d st., corner 8th av., 8 to 10 A. M.

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OFFICES.

Desirable and well lighted offices of various sizes on first and second floors of the ASTOR HOUSE to let at low prices. Apply to the Superintendent, Room No. 35, Astor House Offices.

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THE NEW-YORK HOTEL,
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Broadway, Washington and Waverley places, and Mercer st., with fine elevator, &c. For terms and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

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BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the north-west corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

VACANT LOTS TO LET—WITH WATER FRONT, between 53d and 54th sts., 1st av. and East River. Apply at Nos. 261 and 263 Water st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET. —Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSE, BETWEEN MADISON AND 6th avs., and 23d and 50th sts., four-story, high-stoop, not less than 22 feet wide; price not to exceed $28,000; must be in good order. Address B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Well-improved business property on Broadway, or on active business streets, paying fair income on present value. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

WANTED—A LOT BETWEEN 23D AND 50TH STS., 6th and Madison avs., price not over $12,000. Address B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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AT MORISON'S
first-class and reliable servants' institute, CORNER 11TH ST. AND 6TH AV. (Established 1853.) Respectable servants waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—For families and others to get good, reliable, competent servants; cooks, house-workers; German girls; City and country. Address No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quiet and respectable, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 60 West Washington place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting or general work; is a thorough servant, a good laundress, and is not afraid to work for good-sized family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English woman as competent chamber-maid; is an excellent waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR as Seamstress.—By a young girl; can operate on machine; a good home more an object than wages. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Association.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; will assist in waiting; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 692 9th av., between 47th and 48th sts.; ring first bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; can embroider and braid; best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—CITY or country; by a neat, competent, industrious girl, with good City reference. Call or address Delia, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person as chamber-maid; will do fine washing or chamber-work and waiting; good reference. Call at No. 303 61st st., corner 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A REspectable young girl as chamber-maid or nurse; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 3 West 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chamber-maid and plain sewer; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 256 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 350 West 25th st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; respectable and a very good family cook; meats, game, pastry, &c.; makes nice soups, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands the care of milk and butter; good testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AN ENGlish Protestant young woman, who is a good cook, both meat and pastry; also an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; can take entire charge of kitchen and marketing if required; five years' City reference; City or country. Address M. J., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A YOUNG woman with City reference; bones, lards, makes jellies, soups of all kinds, &c.; willing, obliging, and competent to fill a first-class place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; has excellent City testimonials; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, preserves, pastry, excellent bread and biscuit, &c. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; country preferred; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-CLASS private family; six years' City reference from her previous employer. Can be seen at No. 3 White's place, West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, boning, larding, fancy side dishes, jellies, &c.; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent woman who has City references; is a good washer and ironer; very obliging and industrious. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE as cook, the other as laundress, or both to do the work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 215 West 18th st., up one flight, back.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A GOOD plain cook and baker; has City reference. Call at No. 879 6th av.; ring fourth floor bell.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-CLASS private family; best of City reference from her last employer's. Can be seen at 729 Washington st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with washing; five years' reference from last place. Call at 208 West 19th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women as two first-class servants; one as first-class cook and the other as first-class laundress; both understand their business thoroughly; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 East 35th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, breads, and pastries; in a first-class private family or boarding-house; best references. No. 151 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young girls, one as a good cook and assist in washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; understand their work; good wages required. Call at their present employer's, No. 121 West 55th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A TIDY, CAREFUL SCOTCH woman as good cook in a boarding-house; is a good laundress; understands milk and butter; a home more of an object than money. Call No. at 228 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS AN EXperienced cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av., room No. 15.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook. Address M. C., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FIVE YEARS' reference from her last place. Call at No. 994 6th av., in bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; best city reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS good, thorough cook and baker; excellent laundress; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., second floor, back.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with washing; can be well recommended. Call at No. 117 West 24th st., top floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, (lately landed from England,) in a private family; would do chamber-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 357 West 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer and good baker, or would do house-work in a small family in the City; good reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; good bread baker; City or country. Call at No. 339 East 12th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 110 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman of experience in a private family; good City reference. Address M. N. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or chamber-maid and waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,237 2d av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as cook or laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 883 3d av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FRENCH, (CORdon Bleu); wages, $35; has excellent City references and fifteen years' practice. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 556 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-class private family; six years' reference from her previous employer. Address Cook, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; three years' City reference. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 32 West 45th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER OF EXPErience desires a few customers; will fit ladies at their houses and take work home; refers to patrons. Address V. H. A., Box. No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER would like a few engagements by the day, or would take work home. Address French Dress-maker, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

GET YOUR COLORED SERVANTS, MALE and female, for any capacity, at SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, No. 543 6th av., for City and country.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MIDdle-aged American lady as good caretaker of house or invalid; willing to sew and be useful; more for the home than compensation; reference. Address A. C., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment (American) to take entire charge; undoubted references. Address C. M., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH young woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WELSH girl, speaking fair English, as cook and laundress or general work; good reference; good understands her work; is neat, competent, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City references. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work in a private family; no objections to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 426 East 11th st., second floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small family of adults; good City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., top floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO speaks perfectly French, Italian, German and English; is a very good and tasteful dress-maker and trimmer; can wait on a lady and teach the languages. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN; LADY'S MAID, who speaks French and English, till 1st of March; excellent traveler. Address M. H. G., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress in a private family; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; has two years and a half of excellent City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG, COMPETENT young English girl as laundress or laundress and chamber-maid; flutes, polishes, does all kinds of laces, fineries, &c.; can also cleanse and renovate; is perfectly willing to take chamber-work or waiting with washing. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS; would go up stairs the two last days of the week; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 303 East 37th st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress who understands puffing and polishing; does up children's clothes beautifully; has good references. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; will assist in chamber-work if required; best City reference from last place; no objections to City or country. Address, for two days, No. 331 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, or would assist with chamber-work; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 336 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as a competent laundress; best City reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 145 East 32d st.

MAID.—BY A COMPETENT MAID, FRENCH, speaking German; has good references; dresses hair and makes dresses of all kinds; cutting, fitting, sewing on machine. Can be seen for three days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY respectable girl as maid and seamstress; no objection to travel, or see to growing children; has ten years City reference. Call at No. 22 East 45th st.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; experienced nurse for young or growing children; can take full charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; very kind to children and all others; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, and make dresses; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, AND CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a willing and obliging Protestant girl; can be recommended by City ladies; is very kind to children, and willing to do what she is told to do; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A NEAT young woman, who understands the care of small or grown children, and is a good plain sewer; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for J. M.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is well educated and has just arrived from England; is very obliging, and most desirable for growing up children. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN YOUNG woman, who can take entire charge of an infant from birth; willing to make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 432 East 15th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl as child's nurse and assist with chamber-work; good reference. Can be seen at No. 211 East 26th st., room No. 7.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent person as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART INTELLIGENT AMERIcan girl as nurse; willing to do plain sewing. Call at No. 137 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL as infants' nurse; take entire charge from birth and bring it up by hand if required; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand; bring up a baby from its birth; City or country; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; is thoroughly experienced in the care of children; is a good seamstress; can come well recommended. Address M. M., No. 314 East 84th st., near 2d av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse and do sewing; good reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, PROTESTANT; understands her business perfectly, and capable of taking entire charge from birth; excellent City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS NURSE TO A baby or young children, and plain sewing; good City reference. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS infant's nurse; very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS INFANT'S nurse and to assist in chamber-work; willing and obliging. Address 352 West 23d st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or at her own house; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent person, to do up-stairs work, sew by Wheeler & Wilson machine, or assist with other work; eleven years' City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXCEEDINGLY NEAT AND competent young woman; is a thorough, good waitress; can get up all kinds of salads, cleans silver, and all in the neatest manner; sober, honest, kind, and obliging; can take the place of a man; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very respectable colored girl, with good references; is neat and tidy; thoroughly understands her business, possessing an amiable disposition. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; UNderstands her business perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call at or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understanding her business, she is neat, sober, and honest, as shown by her references. Seen at the French Office, 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant waitress, who can furnish good references; City or country. Call or address No 64 East 41st. st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes some ladies' and gentlemen's or a nice family washing; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN solicits washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; is a first-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 430 East 16th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan wishes the washing of a few gentlemen, or would go out by the day. Call for three days at No. 338 West 38th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few more engagements to go out by the day; has excellent City reference. Address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., in rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN AGED NINETEEN, A GOOD penman and correct at figures, wishes a situation; first-class references as to honesty and business experience; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for one week, Neighbor Jackwood, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED FRENCH COOK; UNderstands all branches; meat and pastry; good carver; can furnish best City reference. Call or address Donandy, No. 326 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-eight years; thoroughly understands his business; six years' very best City references from the first families in City; fourteen years' experience in England and Ireland; also, the training of young colts. Address D. C., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has twenty years' best City reference. Address G. T., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business thoroughly; having undoubted City references. Address Coachman, No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; City or country; good reference. Address J. G., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly; can produce the very best of City reference. Address P. W., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages; careful driver; well recommended. Address J. D., stable No. 127 West 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man; thoroughly understands his business; is a steady, careful, City driver; can produce four years' City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 123 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMILY; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be highly recommended from his former and late employers. Call or address B. T., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED thirty; married, without incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business, as references which will bear investigation will show; City or country. Address H. P., private stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business, with five years' best City references; is willing and obliging. Call on or address W. S., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HE is fully competent to take care of carriage or road horses; best of references; will be disengaged 1st of March. Address H. H., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; good City references from last place; no objection to country. Address James, No. 39 West 13th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, whose last employer can recommend as a very superior man. Address C. H., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

FOREMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN; MARRIED, NO children; experienced in all branches of farming; best recommendations. Address F. D., Sing Sing Post Office, N. Y.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—HOUSE work and Dairy.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-seven years, no children; man can do farm-work, lais gardening care and drive horses, &c.; wife is a good cook, and will do all parts of house-work, and is a good butter-maker; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWEDE;) A SOber, honest, and hard-working man; can milk, plow, build stone walls, drive oxen and horses; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—BY A WORKing man on a gentleman's place; farming, gardening, and laying out new places; the highest City reference. Address M., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, with the best testimonials for honesty; is sober, neat, and willing; has some experience. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; has had twenty years' practical experience in all the branches of the business; wife would do the family washing or take care of poultry; best of City reference. Address D. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; small family; is well experienced in the management of green-house and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and laying out and improving places; unexceptionable references for character and ability from his present employer, who can be seen if required. Address R. R., West Chester Village, Westchester County.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS—(WITH COTTAGE preferred.)—By an English Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years; no children; man is thoroughly experienced in every branch of fruit, flower, and vegetable gardening, including greenhouse, grapery, &c.; wife is an experienced laundress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; good florist; understands gardening in all branches; has eight years' City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address G., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) AS gardener; understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and vegetables; best references from present employer. Call at or address T. R., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every department of the business; married; no incumbrance; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Call on or address R. C. H., care A. McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS IN all its different branches; first-class character for ability and conduct; wishes a situation where the full routine of gardening would be carried out. Address I. N., No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS gardener and farmer; is willing to take full charge or shares; has best of references. Call at No. 27 First st., basement.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored man, with good reference, as waiter, groom, fireman, coachman or anything around a gentleman's place, in the City or country; not particular about high wages. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

WANTED—BY A BOY SEVENTEEN YEARS OF age, in some wholesale business; wages expected moderate; good references given. Address W. F. L., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands his business in all its branches; best City references. Address G. R., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; he is perfectly honest and sober; understands his business in all the branches, and well-tried servant; highest City reference. Apply at No. 613 3d av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as waiter and outdoor or indoor servant in a private family; well acquainted with City; best City reference. Call on or address No. 41 West 16th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good references from the City. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., room No. 2.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable young man; understands his duties thoroughly and will be found obliging; best City references. Address J. M., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; has the most satisfactory reference, personal. Address E. M., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands his duties perfectly; good references. Address Swede, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; understands his business in all its branches; good City reference. Address W. H., Box 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. M. D., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN IN a first-class private family; six years' reference from his last place. Address J. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED SALESmen to supply the retail trade with Bisson's patent tidy fastener. Apply, with reference, until Saturday, Feb. 19, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 60; after the above date, address A. C. LANDERS & CO., Box No. 747 Newport, R. I.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE charge of the nursery in an institution; satisfactory references required; none but Protestants need apply. Call between 9 and 11:30 A. M. at No. 67 West 10th st.

WANTED—IN THE HARDWARE COMMISSION business, a young man about seventeen years old; must be a good penman, active, and not afraid to work. Address, with references, COMMISSION, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE CITY, A PROTestant American woman, from thirty-five to forty years of age, to wait upon and take care of a young lady. Apply with reference at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT PERSON WILLING to sew for a home in a private family. Address MOTHER, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general house-work; references required. Apply between 10 and 2 at No. 37 Perry st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general house-work; references required. Apply at No. 411 West 43d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY, and to do the washing and ironing. Inquire, before 12 at No. 27 Bank st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. APPLY at No 30 East 39th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET—A STABLE ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Judge Smith's; bulkhead, vacant lots, and buildings foot of Gansevoort st., suitable for any purpose. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

TO RENT—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE IN West 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire at No. 14 West 31st st.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable shoes for gentleman or lady; Ladies' Rubbers, 55 cents, at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FILES OF EVENING POST FROM 1850 to 1874; daily Tribune from 1850 to 1876, dates inclusive. BOOKS, No. 49 6th av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA......WED., March 8
*RUSSIA....WED., March 1 | PARTHIA, WED., March 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Feb. 19
LAFAYETTE, Hellerd..........Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sangler..........Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........March 14, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—On and after March 1 the steam-ships of this line will discharge and load cargo, also, embark passengers at their Pier, No. 42 North River, (Pacific Mail Dock,) foot of Canal st.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..........March 1.
ETNA..........March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS..........March 11.
CLARIBEL..........March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........THURSDAY, March 2, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Spain, March 4, 11 A. M.
England, Feb. 26, 3 P. M. | Egypt, March 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........Feb. 19
GULF STREAM..........WEDNESDAY..........Feb. 23

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR......Sat., Feb. 19 | HERMANN......Sat., March 4
SALIER......Sat., Feb. 26 | WESER......Sat., March 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 24.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..........WEDNESDAY, March 1

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25
BINDOO..........March 11 | COLOMBO..........April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

"PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES its deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL NEWELL, surviving and sole acting Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth M. Walter, deceased, and Samuel Treat and Samuel Newell, sole surviving Trustees under the said will of Elizabeth M. Walter, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Jane E. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, George Gunn, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, Mary Bidwell, Julia Beach, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat, Annette Bartlett, Addie J. Graves, Joseph R. Gunn, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, Susan T. Mercer, and John T. Murphy and George H. Nichols, Executors of the last will and testament of Charles W. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stinde and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Mary R. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stude and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Joseph R. Walter, deceased, Joseph Ridgway, George Gunn, and Samuel Newell, Administrators with the will annexed of Mary Ridgway, deceased, defendants. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, (Room No. 17,) within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.

JOHN D. TAYLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. JOHN D. TAYLOR, ja28-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Emanuel Barnett, and Mary Barnett his wife, (her real name being unknown,) William Wolff, Aaron Jacobs, and Julius G. Salhinger, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1876.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Henry Roche and Mary his wife, (her real name being unknown,) defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., January 7th, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Pliff's Att'y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, ALBERT HERMES, ROSALIE NEUBURGER, JACOB NEUBURGER, WILLIAM H. H. JOHNSTON, and MARY, his wife, (her real name being unknown,) WILLIAM WOLFF, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—EMELINE H. McINTYRE, plaintiff, against HYRAM C. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons, for relief, (com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his offices, Number 47 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 17, 1876.

C. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 47 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of January, 1876. C. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja21-law6wF*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that BENJAMIN BENNETT, of the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of all his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875. JAMES N. DAVIS, Assignee.

ja14-law6wF* No. 87 Newark av., Jersey City.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,

Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—AN application will be made at the Special Term of the Supreme Court at the new Court-house, New-York City, on the 10th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., by the Young Ladies' Christian Association of the City of New-York, for leave to assume the name of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New-York. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for petitioners, No. 48 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876. Ja28-law6wF*

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Elisha Brooks, Sam'l Hawk,
Chas. E. Fleming, Olin G. Walbridge,
Russell H. Hoadley, Aaron S. Robbins,
Edward Hotchkiss, Zimri West,
Henry Sidenberg, Edwin G. Freligh,
Wm. D. Ryder, Joseph H. Didier,
Jno. L. Daniels, John A. Merritt,
Fred'k Hazelton, August Pottier,
H. O. Hotchkiss, Wm. W. Watson,
Fred'k S. Myers, Henry L. Hotchkiss,
John Nesbit, Henry J. Robinson,
John B. Snook, Chas. H. Meigs,
Geo. A. Leavitt, Joseph S. Lowrey.

COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY,

Office, No. 152 Broadway.

HENRY MARKS, No. 550 5th av., New-York; FRED. A. POTTS, Senator Hunterdon County, N. J., No. 110 Broadway; J. N. WEED, Cashier Quassaic National Bank, Newburg, N. Y.; T. WARNER, Jr., Cashier Chicopee Bank, Springfield, Mass.; J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J., office No. 152 Broadway, Chairman; T. W. HAMMOND, Treasurer Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. P. NICHOLS, Ex-State Treasurer, Danbury, Conn.; REMMINGTON VERNAM, Counselor at Law, No. 132 Broadway, New-York; DAVID PENDLETON, Bridgeport, Conn.; Judge JOHN R. DAGGERS, Paterson, N. J.; L. H. ALDEN, Passaic, N. J.; WM. EVANS, Ex-President First National Bank, Middletown, N. J.; ROBERT E. TAYLOR, Recorder City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; BENAJAH GILBERT, Wilton, Conn.; NATHAN R. IVINS, Trenton, N. J.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is now receiving First and Second Mortgage Bonds under the Bondholders' Plan, and also revocations of Powers of Attorney given the Balestier Committee.

This plan prevents an unnecessary mortgage ahead of the present first, and only requires a management as economical and efficient as that of the present Receiver's to still further advance the value of the bonds.

Bondholders who desire to aid us in protecting this property are requested to deposit their bonds as soon as possible. A. MAIN, Secretary.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency. J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.

R. H. SMITH,
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

LOUISIANA DIVISION.

Bondholders who have subscribed or desire to subscribe to the plan to purchase and organize a company to control the property of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, (bought by me Nov. 18, 1874,) as proposed in my circular of Oct. 22, 1875, are requested to meet, for the purpose of completing an organization, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1876, at 1:30 P. M. F. M. AMES, Trustee.

CANTON, Mass., Feb. 14, 1876.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

No. 313 Montgomery st., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to Eastern correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.

New-York References:

WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.
JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. TIME FOR DEPOSIT OF BONDS EXPIRES FEB. 19, 1876.

AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF F. P. OLCOTT & CO., No. 45 WALL ST., (P. O. Box No. 1,938,) NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1876.

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL GOLD SIXES, DUE 1891.—Having been the purchasers of the two million dollars of Canal Sixes on the 5th inst., agreeably to the Controller's advertisement at that time, all of which have been placed by us, we are now authorized to offer one million five hundred thousand dollars Canal Sixes, due July 1, 1891, interest January and July; principal and interest payable in coin.

F. P. OLCOTT & CO.

OFFICE OF "THE MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK," No. 138 5TH AV., PITTSBURG, Feb. 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election for Directors will be held the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$10,000 WANTED ONE YEAR ON Western interest-paying bonds and unimproved city property of treble amount; twelve per cent. interest; good references. Address PRINCIPAL, Post Office Box No. 4 233.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.

LAND MORTGAGE BONDS

Due March 1, 1876, bought by H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East ..th st., near 3d av., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECOND story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or five rooms, to be vacated the 1st of March; desirable for a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, or family, with private table.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM, SECOND floor; large, handsome room, third floor; one on fourth; running water. Dining room, parlor floor; house extra wide.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN THEIR OWN house will rent, with board, second floor to a party of gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 130 West 29th st.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR, TOGETHER OR separately, private table or otherwise; also, single room for gentleman; possession immediately. No. 283 4th av., near 22d st.

SECOND FLOOR ON 5TH AV.—NEWLY AND elegantly furnished; private table; also, rooms with or without board, in choice locations; only first-class houses registered at No. 588 6th av. A. DAILEY.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, third floor, with board, to a gentleman. References.

A PARTY DESIRING FIRST-CLASS apartments on 5th av., with private table, can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, 588 6th av.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

SOME ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with private table, if desired, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, PRIVATE bath-room, &c., newly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms, second floor; other very desirable rooms, with board, for first-class parties.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD FOR himself and sister in a small private family where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, giving necessary information as to terms, &c., HAZELTINE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, second story, to let to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house, No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

NO. 113 EAST 19TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a handsomely-furnished room, modern improvements, at reduced rent; fine location; a few steps from Clarendon Hotel.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL. } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a Dancer's Assistant.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB N. McINTIRE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six month next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN HARPER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, February 18th, 1876.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the said Register, at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the third day of March, 1876, at twelve o'clock noon, of that day, for the purposes mentioned in Section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title Bankruptcy. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE GREGORY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—No. 5,048.—Notice of Sale.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on Friday, March 10th, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises formerly occupied by said Requa, at Rocky Hill, N. J., the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupt: Two pairs Steam Rollers, Steam Spreaders, Iron Rubber Cure, Rubber Mixers, Winder, Buckets, &c., used by said bankrupt in the Manufacture of a Waterproof Compound for lining bags. Terms: Cash on delivery, and the property to be removed immediately after the sale.

C. H. CURRIER, Assignee, &c., of the said bankrupt.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17th, 1876.

f18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE BREWSTER and ELLIS F. MOORE, bankrupts.—Ellis F. Moore, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

f18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ANDREW SNYDER, ANDREW SNYDER, Jr., and HENRY V. H. SNYDER, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

f18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN H. HINES, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

CHAS. F. HILL, Attorney. f18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Charles G. Patterson, of Copake, in the County of Columbia, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy for said district.—Dated at Hudson, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1876. EZRA D. DeLAMATER, Assignee.

f4-law3wF

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that GEORGE F. STORMS, of the City of Paterson, County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Paterson, Feb. 15, 1876.

f18-law3wF* SAMUEL W. THOMPSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.

12TH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, MATINEE OF "PIQUE."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

SATURDAY, AT 1:30,

TWELFTH LADIES' MATINEE OF PIQUE!

LADIES ARE ADVISED to secure their seats in advance, and thus avoid the crush and subsequent disappointment of many previous matinées.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS' ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, AT 8 P. M.

Debut of Miss MATILDA PHILLIPPS,

In Rossini's popular opera, LA CENERENTOLA.

CENERENTOLA (first appearance here)....Miss MATILDA PHILLIPPS
CLORINDA..........Signorina LAMBERTI
THISBE..........Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS
RAMIRO..........Signor BUGANINI
DANDINI..........Signor CARPI
DON MAGNIFICO..........Signor FERRANTI
ALIDORO..........Signor LOCATELLI

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........Signor A. TOMASI

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 19, AT 1:30,

GRAND OPERA MATINEE—LA FAVORITA.

General admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1 50 and $2. Boxes, $8 and $10. Seats and boxes now at Academy Box Office, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES of JOHN GARTH.

TO-NIGHT—SATURDAY MATINEE, AND SATURDAY EVENING.

Goldsmith's glorious comedy, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, MONDAY, FEB. 21.

STEINWAY HALL.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 18, and Matinée on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19, BY THE BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB.

(Their first appearance in New-York.)

Mr. B. LISTEMANN, Mr. F. LISTEMANN,
Mr. A. HARTDEGEN, Mr. E. WEINER,
Mr. E. GRAMM, Mr. A. BELZ.

Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Soprano, of Boston.

Miss LAURA SCHIRMER, Soprano.

Mr. BOSCOWITZ, Pianist.

TEMPLE QUARTET, of Boston.

(Their first appearance in New-York.)

D. F. FITZ, Tenor, H. A. COOK, Baritone,
W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor, A. C. RYDER, Basso.

Tickets, $1, with reserved seats. For sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. STUART.

ELECTRICAL SUCCESS.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

G. F. ROWE and his new comedy, in four acts,

BRASS.

STORY INTERESTING, CAST STRONG. | SCENERY BEAUTIFUL, "Thoroughly enjoyable."

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

Box Office open from 8 to 4. Reserved seats $1 50.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

QUEEN AND WOMAN

This new drama will be given every evening this week. It will be illustrated by magnificent scenes and by a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Messrs. Fred. Robinson, Edw'd. Arnott, Edw'd. Lamb, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and J. C. Coulter; Misses Ida Vernon, Kate Claxton, Laura Thorpe, and Mr. J. Steele Mackaye.

In consequence of Miss CLARA MORRIS' approaching engagement, the present representations of this drama are limited to one week. Saturday Matinée at 2 o'clock.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change Monday, Feb. 14, and during the week. First appearance of the talented and versatile actor, Mr. JOHN W. JENNINGS.

Mr. Jennings will perform his great character of Melter Moss, in the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Reappearance of Rickey and Barney. First appearance of Wm. Barry. First appearance of Paddy Murphy. The entire company in a new Olio. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,

Matinée at 2; Admission, 25 cents.

Last time of ROLL OF THE DRUM.

Evening at 8—Double Bill.

C. W. BARRY and LOUISE ALDRICH in Barry's drama, THE SPY. Concluding with ROLL OF THE DRUM.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLORS, now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

LAST JOHN GARTH MATINEE,
SATURDAY, FEB. 19, AT 1:30.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 and 587 Broadway.—Every evening the Comets, Blake-Edwards-Weston Sensation Troupe, the Ainsleys, Nat. C. Goodwin, and 100 Great Star Artists. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30. Matinée Tuesday and Friday.

FREE LECTURE IN FRENCH, SATURDAY, 19th, at 8 P. M., in the French Church, No. 30 West 22d st. Americans specially invited.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD Tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE OUT THE concern, five years lease, fixtures and furniture, all new, and good-will of restaurant No. 23 Park place and No. 20 Murray st. Inquire immediately, as above.

B. F. STILES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD IN and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Present, S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application for leave to mortgage, lease, or sell real estate by PATRICK DIXON and WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR, Executors of the last will and testament of Jane Quinn, deceased.—On reading and filing the application of Patrick Dixon and William J. O'Connor, Executors of Jane Quinn, deceased, aforesaid, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of the said deceased for the payment of her debts; ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said Jane Quinn, deceased, appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, at the County Court-house, on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of March, 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said Patrick Dixon and William J. O'Connor to mortgage, lease, or sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary to pay her debts. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Surrogate.

[L. S.] A true copy. PETER V. BURTSELL, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

(Original filed January 26, 1876.)

JOHN HAYES, Attorney for Executors,
ja28-law4wF* No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, WILLIAM SALOMON, } Executors.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y. ja14-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.

LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.

VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.

HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, } Executors.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.

s3-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.

BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.

DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.

s24-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
ja14-law6mF* PETER JACKSON, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

85TH TO 92D TIME OF ROSE MICHEL. Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theo. Hamilton, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

FOURTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,

100TH PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 18 and 19; also, SATURDAY MATINEE,

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES of Mr. Brougham's fine drama of JOHN GARTH,

in consequence of the production on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, of Goldsmith's Glorious Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, with BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, PICTURESQUE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE MUSIC, and a cast comprising Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, (his first appearance in two months,) Mr. C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, C. E. EDWIN, J. PECK, J. F. JOSEPHS, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Return, after the most successful tour upon record, of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director

A MOST ACCEPTABLE REPERTOIRE, employing the full strength of the UNRIVALED COMPANY will be presented, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, with Flotow's charming opera, MARTHA.

The representative American Prima Donna, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, appearing as Lady Henrietta.

TUESDAY, BENEFIT Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN. THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN.

WEDNESDAY—Meyerbeer's STAR OF THE NORTH, its first representation here in English.

KELLOGG..........as..........CATTERINA.

THURSDAY—ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT.)
FRIDAY—LUCIA, (KELLOGG.)
SATURDAY NIGHT—MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Reserved seats, $2; sale opens on Thursday, Feb. 24.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

* * A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
* * MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
* * EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FOURTH CONCERT, Saturday Evening, Feb. 19, at 8.

General Rehearsal, FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 2:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss JULIA RIVE, Pianiste.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

POEME SYMPHONIQUE—"On the Mountain"..........Liszt
CONCERTO—For the Piano, No. 5, Op. 73..........Beethoven
Miss JULIA RIVE.
OVERTURE—"Faniska"..........Cherubini
RONDEAU—For the Piano, in Eb, Op. 16..........Chopin
Miss JULIA RIVE.
SYMPHONY—No. 4, D minor..........Schumann

Tickets with reserved seats, for sale at Decker Bros., No. 33 Union square; Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door.

WALLACK'S.

LAST "JOHN GARTH" MATINEE,
SATURDAY, FEB. 19, AT 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE, in EAST LYNNE; Or, THE ELOPEMENT.

Supported by J. B. STUDLEY and a sterling company. Every Night until Further Notice.

EAST LYNNE MATINEE SATURDAY, FEB. 19.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

DRUNK ON COLD WATER.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d st. and 6th av. SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Prof. BELEW, the eminent Psychologist, in his amazing experiments with subjects from the audience, exhibiting a complete control over the human mind. John Giffin in his dramatic recitals. J. B. Williams, the Dutch humorist, with perfect imitations of Gus. Williams. La Petite Anderson, the child wonder, in her specialties. Proceeds in aid of hall and asylum. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. Doors open 7:30.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. & Broadway.
PARISIAN VARIETIES, Evenings, 8 o'clock.
PARISIAN VARIETIES, Matinees: Tues., Thurs., & Sat., at 2.

Largest, Funniest, Finest Entertainment in New-York. Model Theatre. Handsomest Women, Biggest Attractions. Fattie Stewart's Tricks; Love and Murder; Tommy don't go; Demonio; La Minuet; Twenty Beauties; Twelve Tableaux; Virginia Stickney, Aubrey and Moulton, Jas. Messenger, Mlle. Bertha.

CHICKERING HALL.

FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE.

R. J. De CORDOVA.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19. Subject—"Courtship and Marriage." George W. Morgan, Organist. Tickets for the entire course of (5) five entertainments, $2; single reserved, 75c. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN to follow, Feb. 29. Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET. THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.

Seats secured. Matinées Saturday at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY. THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE HARVARD CLUB takes place THIS EVENING at Delmonico's, 14th st. Hon. Joseph H. Choate will preside. All who have been connected with any department of the University are cordially invited to attend.

WALLACK'S.

LAST "JOHN GARTH" MATINEE,
SATURDAY, FEB. 19, AT 1:30.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, Feb. 19, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. ISIDOR WALZ, on THE ATOMIC THEORY, with illustrations and stereopticon views. The annual celebration of Washington's Birthday, by the pupils of the Cooper Union, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, in the Great Hall, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.—LA SIXIÈME conférence sera donnée le SAMEDI, 19 Février, à midi, à Y. M. C. A. Hall. Sujet: M. R. W. EMERSON—A les livres à lire.

L. SAUVEUR.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class *makers, including* WATERS', *at* lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE AND two large pier mirrors at a great bargain if called for soon. Call between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at 119th st. and Avenue A, north-west corner.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS WANTED.—$3,000 WORTH OF ladies' dress-making and milliner furnishing goods to sell on commission at one-half, account and risk; each in connection with a dress-making and milliner establishment; good real estate security given in security for the safe-keeping of goods; will send in sworn statement of business as often as required; ten years' experience in dry goods; best references given and required. Address, giving full particulars, with agreement as wanted,

JOHN L. MATHESON, White Rock, Huron County, Mich.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of A. M. CAHOONE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. M. CAHOONE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876. W. H. SHELTON, Jr.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, A LADY'S WATCH, with chain, bar, and pendants; hunting case, engraved on one side with a shield, on the other a dog. A suitable reward given, and no questions asked, if the same is returned to No. 165 Madison av.

STRAYED—ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK MONDAY EVENING, from No. 7 West 37th st., a small SCOTCH TERRIER DOG. The telegraph boy who found him the same evening on a neighboring door-step will much oblige by returning him and receiving a liberal reward.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG, with nickel plated collar. Answers to the name of "Gip;" $5 reward will be paid for his return to No. 37 East 29th st.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

THREE INTERESTING SESSIONS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH FILLED AT EVERY MEETING—AN INVITATION EXTENDED TO MR. VAN COTT TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COUNCIL—HE ACCEPTS AND MAKES A STATEMENT.

Yesterday, for the first time, public interest was manifested to a great extent in the proceedings of the Advisory Council called by Plymouth Church. The church was well filled during the afternoon session, and in the evening standing room could not be obtained either in the body of the church or in the galleries, so great was the crowd drawn together to hear Mr. Van Cott, Mrs. Moulton's counsel, who, it was announced, would make a statement in reference to the negotiations for the proposed but abandoned Mutual Council. During the morning session, after a long debate, it was resolved to extend an invitation to Mr. Van Cott to come before the council or the special committee, as he, in his judgment, should select or desire. The remainder of the morning and the greater part of the afternoon session was devoted to hearing statements from Mr. John Winslow, Mr. Shearman and Mr. Beecher in reference to the manner in which the Investigating Committee had been appointed by Mr. Beecher, and the course which they subsequently pursued to elicit information. At the evening session Mr. Van Cott gave a history of the negotiations between himself and the Plymouth Church Committee for the calling of the proposed Mutual Council, after which several members of the council put questions to him to elicit further information on the subject. The proceedings of the evening were brought to a close by an announcement by Dr. Bacon that he had received a letter from Mr. Henry C. Bowen, which, however, was not read. It was referred to the Business Committee, after which the council adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The council met at 9:30 o'clock, and devoted the first half hour to devotional exercises. The business session began at 10 o'clock, Gen. Bates, Assistant Moderator, in the chair. The minutes having been read and approved, President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the council invite Judge Van Cott to appear before this body to state his view of the facts relative to the negotiations for the mutual council between himself, as Mrs. Moulton's representative, and the committee of Plymouth Church.

I wish, continued Dr. Sturtevant, to give my reasons for presenting this paper. I was very much gratified in reviewing the topic to-day to which this resolution refers. I feel the absolute necessity of inviting Judge Van Cott to appear before this body and to state his views in reference to the fact of the negotiations, under all the advantages which the committee of Plymouth Church has enjoyed, and I feel assured that if this council takes the other view of the case, and does not invite Judge Van Cott, but makes up its result upon the statement of the Plymouth Church, that we shall do to Plymouth Church and its Pastor an incurable injury. It will be pronounced a white-washing operation. This is not like the other questions. The other questions that preceded are questions of supposed cases, and our action is entirely independent of any fact which may exist. We have injured nobody. We have only propounded opinions on questions of no consequence. But here is a simple question of fact: Were the Committee of Plymouth Church blameworthy, censurable, at any point for the failure of these negotiations for the mutual council? Now we have heard their statements. These statements are very clear, and so far as they appear they are satisfactory, but as Dr. Bacon has said, there is another side to this question, and if we mean that our result shall have any influence on the public mind and be respected we must hear that other party. It will be asked, why not, then, call in all the parties? And here I am very reluctant to dissent from Dr. Bacon. I don't think that the inviting of the Pastors of the Clinton Avenue Church and of the Church of the Pilgrims stands at all upon the same basis that these matters stand. They are not on trial before this body. They cannot be put on trial before this body. Remarks have been made incidentally by the committee and others in reference to those gentlemen, but this council is not going to consider anything whatever in relation to them. It is true that the committee of Plymouth Church did suggest the impropriety of calling those two gentlemen on the council, but in the first place, the Plymouth Church had a right to its opinion on that point, and we are not to criticise them for entertaining this opinion in reference to their business, even though we should think the opinion a false one. There have been occasions enough, there has been excitement enough in this City of Brooklyn to account for the fact that Plymouth Church have some sensitiveness upon this subject, even if they should have some unjustifiable sensitiveness. A man, and even a church, has a right under some circumstances to be excited. I have felt regret in the course of these proceedings at the severity with which some remarks have seemed to bear upon those churches and their Pastors. But still the fact that Plymouth Church suggested that those Pastors were unsuitable men to sit here, only implied that they were men, and not that they were bad men at all; but only that they are liable to bias and prejudices which all men are liable to, and no more than that is implied in it. I say, then, that those churches are not on trial, and the fact that they have been objected to is no ground for their appearance here at all. In 1874 how was it? Plymouth Church was on trial, and for that great council to have propounded its opinion without calling on Plymouth Church to speak would have been an outrage, open and obvious before all men. It does make all the difference in the world, and there is no reason whatever to call those gentlemen in for self-vindication now, although there was the best of possible reasons why Plymouth Church should be called in at that time. We have no occasion to fear the effect of the precedent of inviting Judge Van Cott in reference to the other question. They are supposed cases. They may allude to cases, but this council don't know it. They have no right to know it. If the question was on communications between the church committee and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, then there would be the same necessity for hearing these gentlemen as there is now of hearing Judge Van Cott. But until the council is investigating the proceedings of Plymouth Church in those cases there is no cause whatever why these gentlemen should be called upon. The case is simply this: If this council decides that Plymouth Church has done no wrong in the matter of the mutual council, then it does say that Mrs. Moulton and her representative have done wrong, and if the Mutual Council failed, be the fault of the one or the other, and if we say it did not fail on the part of Plymouth Church, we in the same word say it failed by the fault of Mrs. Moulton. Can we say that and not hear Mrs. Moulton?

Dr. Walcott, of Cleveland, said that the committee of which he was Chairman, [that on the fifth topic,] had already unanimously decided to call Mr. Van Cott before them, and he was therefore strongly in favor of the resolution, and he hoped it would pass.

President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, suggested that Judge Van Cott make his statement before the committee on the fifth topic.

Dr. Walcott said that he thought the committee ought to hear Mr. Van Cott before he made his statement to the council.

Dr. Parker here announced the reception of a telegram which stated that Dr. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., had died. No words of his, he said, were fitting to accompany the telegram, and he would therefore hand it to Dr. Bacon, who was above all others the proper one to receive it.

Dr. Bacon, in receiving the telegram, said that Dr. Bushnell was born in the same year as himself, and they had been in college almost at the same time. The first distinct and vivid impression the speaker had of the remarkable personality of Dr. Bushnell was gained from a sermon preached by the latter in the First Church of New-Haven. He had differed in many points of Christian doctrine with Dr. Bushnell, but he believed his views would influence the religious and theological thinking of coming ages. In closing, he said he would beg leave to move "that this council receive with deep sensibilities the intelligence of the removal from earth of the venerable Dr. Horace Bushnell, and that it unite in giving thanks to God for his eminent and widely diffused usefulness in the universal church."

Dr. Parker offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the ministers and representatives of the Congregational Churches now assembled in council, in Brooklyn, have received the tidings of the death of Dr. Bushnell with profound sorrow, and that we hereby tender to his family our hope that their trust and consolation will be in the Lord.

This was approved by Dr. Porter, and the council then adopted it, together with the motion of Dr. Bacon.

At the request of the council Mr. Beecher led in a prayer, referring especially to the death of Dr. Bushnell.

The discussion of the propriety of inviting Judge Van Cott before the council was resumed by Rev. Mr. Howell. He spoke in favor of the resolution, and said that he had prepared one almost similar to the one presented. He thought that in justice to Mr. Beecher and the church all the light possible should be thrown on the subject.

Dr. R. M. Storrs wished to modify the resolution so that it would request Mr. Van Cott to appear before the special committee, but after some discussion this amendment was rejected and the resolution as passed was worded so as to invite Judge Van Cott to appear before the council, but if he preferred it was left to his choice to make his statement before the special committee.

The Scribes were then instructed to notify Judge Van Cott of the vote of the council as soon as possible.

Rev. Lyman Abbot, of the Business Committee, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the special committees of this body be enjoined to keep their results private, and that their conclusions be reported and considered in private session.

2. That on the report of the special committees, or any of them, this council go into a committee of the whole for their consideration.

3. That a special committee of nine be elected by the council on nomination by the Moderator, by and with the advice of the two Assistant Moderators, which committee shall at the conclusion of the discussion take the results of such discussion and embody them in a report for the final consideration and action of the council.

Dr. Walcott hoped that the first clause of the first resolution would not pass. It seemed to reflect upon the special committees. The reading of the resolution was sufficient to hint the desire of the council for secrecy. It would look bad on the council record that it was necessary to pass a vote closing the mouths of the special committees. Mr. Abbot explained that the clause had been written to protect the special committees from the hundreds of hungry men who were anxious for news, but he was willing to have the clause struck out. A motion to strike out the clause was passed. The resolution was further amended so as to leave out the phrase "private session," objectionable to some of the delegates. The amended resolution read:

Resolved, That the council be by itself to hear and consider reports of special committees.

The second resolution then coming up, Mr. Abbot explained the effect of going into a Committee of the Whole. It would, he said, give opportunity for the freest and fullest discussion, the action of the Committee of the Whole in no way binding the council. The resolution was considered in parts, and the first clause was amended by striking out the words "or any of them," it being the expressed wish of the council that all the committees should report at the same time; otherwise it was said that a part of the council might be absent during the reports of any one committee. The second half of the resolution was laid upon the table, it being understood that the matter covered in it had better be discussed in private session. A motion to instruct the committees to be ready to report this morning was also laid on the table, it being considered best to hear all that the Plymouth Church Committee and Mr. Van Cott had to say before taking such a vote.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Lee the council voted that each delegate was in duty bound to be present at and throughout each session of the council, and that no delegate should be allowed to go home without permission from the Business Committee. The council then took its noon recess.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Bacon was in the chair at the opening of the afternoon session. The Scribe reported that he had received a reply from Mr. Van Cott, which stated that he had received the communication from the council, and that he would be present in the evening session to make a statement in behalf of Mrs. Moulton. As provided by the motion of the morning session, the order of business was the examination of the committee of Plymouth Church on the sixth question of the letter missive. The committee was represented on the platform by Messrs. Shearman and Raymond and Henry Ward Beecher. Rev. George B. Spaulding, of Dover, N. H., Chairman of Committee No. 4, was allowed to ask a few questions.

Q.—Did Mr. West ever make any charges against Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Would you say that his reason for not making charges was the belief that he entertained that Mrs. Moulton had already made charges? A.—The church never supposed that Mrs. Moulton had made any formal charges.

Q.—Had the committee any reason to think that Mrs. Moulton considered her statements as charges? A.—We think she had a vague idea of that sort. She evidently thought that Mr. Beecher's case should be taken up in view of what she had said, and that her case should be dropped.

Q.—Did Mrs. Moulton ever offer to prove charges against the Pastor of Plymouth Church? A.—At the time when the question of dropping her name from the roll was being discussed she said that she was not ready to prove her statements. She said, however, that at some future time she would be ready to produce proof.

Dr. Strong and others of the Sixth Committee then took the committee in hand. The drift of the information elicited on the sixth question was that in asking whether Plymouth Church was censurable for its rules and principles or its administration, the church wished the council to take into consideration any and every act ever performed by the church. Under this interpretation inquiry was made by Dr. Warren into the particulars of the church investigation of 1874. By request of Mr. Beecher, Mr. John Winslow, one of the six constituting the Investigating Committee, described the mode of the operation of the committee. Mr. Wilson said that the committee opened the door for everybody that knew anything about the case. The investigation was free and full. Dr. Warren asked Mr. Winslow if in his judgment there was any evidence at present suppressed which seemed to call for a new investigation. Mr. Winslow replied that he had no doubt there was a lot of what the law calls hearsay evidence and common sense calls "gossip," which was not in the possession of the Investigating Committee. Mr. Beecher was also examined as to his views of Congregationalism and as to his connection with the various matters under consideration of the council. The matter of Mr. Beecher's trip to Boston was brought up in connection with a paragraph in the *Sun*, stating that the trip to Boston was made to pack the council. Rev. Mr. Mears, of North Cambridge, and Rev. William B. Wright and Dr. Strong, who took part in an interview with Mr. Beecher in Boston, denied the statements in the *Sun*, and said that their understanding of the purpose of Mr. Beecher's trip was that he came to Boston to get advice as to the best method of getting the truth of the scandal. It was asserted, these gentlemen said, in the *Sun*, and had been repeated by a Boston Doctor of Divinity, that Mr. Beecher had said in Boston that there were some bottom facts which he did not want to disclose. He had said nothing of the sort. On the contrary, in answer to an explicit inquiry, he had said that there was nothing that he knew that he was not willing to publicly state. Having made these statements to the council, Mr. Beecher was asked if they were correct. He said "Yes." He did not want to conceal anything. At length Mr. Beecher was asked by Dr. Twitchell if he would state the cause of the unpleasantness between himself and Dr. Storrs. The question was no sooner asked than Dr. Fessenden jumped to his feet. "Before that question is answered," said he, "I wish to state that it is said that there are facts in the possession of Dr. Budington and Dr. Storrs which, if stated, would alter our opinion of you, Mr. Beecher. Now, would you be willing to have Drs. Budington and Storrs come before this council and tell all they know?" This proposition took the council by surprise. Before Mr. Beecher could say anything himself Dr. H. M. Storrs secured the floor. He said that the question had no business before the council. The letter missive did not call for it. He was prepared to argue against its admission if necessary, but he thought the members of the council had best think of the matter themselves over night.

Dr. Bacon supported Dr. Storrs. He declared the question inadmissible. He would not allow it to be answered. Mr. Beecher then said that it was not fair for brothers to interpose when he seemed to be in an unpleasant situation. He wanted it understood that he was willing then or at any time to answer those questions or any others. He hoped there would be a tribunal, a council where those questions would be asked, and he was willing to have Drs. Budington and Storrs as his prosecuting attorneys, ecclesiastic. Still he would not answer the questions then because it did not seem to be the choice of the council to have them answered. The council at once adjourned in a high state of excitement, and the members remained in the church for some time discussing the recent occurrences. It was generally thought that Mr. Beecher's friends had made a mistake in forbidding him to answer the questions of Drs. Twitchell and Fessenden.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session began at 7:30 o'clock, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Strong, of Boston, Mr. Wellman rose to a matter of privilege, and said he wanted to assure the council that the churches of Boston and vicinity were not inimical to Plymouth Church or its Pastor. There was no general feeling of that kind among the ministers; they had a kind feeling toward Plymouth Church as well as toward the Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church; they were proud of these Churches and appreciated the great work which they had done for Christianity. It was true that many of the churches were "at sea about this trouble," and they would be glad to have it cleared up forever.

It was announced that Mr. Van Cott was present, and he was invited to the platform. Coming forward, he said:

MR. MODERATOR: All my life I have been able to find my own platform and stand upon it. I received, Mr. Moderator, this morning the invitation of the council to appear and answer certain queries indicated by the resolution adopted by the council. I acknowledge the courtesy of the invitation, and I have promptly responded to it, but I wish, Sir, that there should be no misunderstanding as to the character in which I am here. I am not here as a member of the church of the Pilgrims; I am not here as the counsel of Mrs. Moulton; I am not here to represent anybody, but as a private gentleman, responding to an invitation of this great council, to give it information as to the facts which I am supposed to know, and which the council desired to know; and whatever I say to-night, I am responsible as an individual, to God and to you, and not responsible as representing anybody or to charge anybody with any responsibility for what I say. I have thought it necessary to say this, Sir, to avoid misapprehension. There is so much misapprehension, and there is so much error and trouble arising from misapprehension, that I wish my position here to be distinctly defined and understood. Now, Sir, with your permission, I will recur to the terms of your resolution.

Dr. Walcott—I do not wish that there should be any misapprehension in regard to the position of the council. As I understand the vote of the council, the learned gentleman was invited here as the representative of Mrs. Moulton. He was invited here as the gentleman who was the counsel of Mrs. Moulton.

Mr. Van Cott—As the gentleman who was the counsel of Mrs. Moulton.

Mr. Van Cott read the resolution of the council and continued:

At the period some correspondence had passed between Mrs. Moulton, her counsel, and this church I was asked to take the place of the gentleman who had represented her, who was not a member of the Congregational Church, and who supposed that by the usage of the church he would not be at liberty to go for her before a council, and that being her understanding of the matter, it was thought desirable that she should be represented by some person who, if the negotiation resulted in a council, might represent her in the council, and for that purpose I was called in, as I say, at a late period. There was a preliminary meeting between the committee of the church and myself, in which some matters were discussed to which we did not agree, but in respect to which we came to an agreement to disagree and go on, and it was accordingly arranged that we should meet on Jan. 3 for the purpose of naming churches and ministers, and ministers without churches, to be invited to constitute the council, the number of churches and the number of ministers having been preliminarily agreed upon. Accordingly on Jan. 3 we met. It was expressly understood between us that each choose one-half of the churches and one half of the ministers invited, and then we proceeded to make the choice. Out of deference to so great a committee of so great a church, I proposed that they should lead off, but the committee, with characteristic modesty, suggested that I should lead off, and I led off. Now, before I proceed further let me retrace one step to state what had occurred at a previous meeting. It was suggested by the committee of the church that it would prefer that churches should not be selected from either of the two cities. I heard the suggestion with respectful attention, but did not assent to it. It was proper for it to have a preference, but this preference could not make the law of the case. We met, as I said, on Jan. 3; I named a church in the City of New-York, the committee named another church, and so we proceeded until each had named ten churches. Upon my suggestion they led off in the selection of individual delegates and ministers, and we mutually named five ministers. And so the list was complete. I may here say, that there may be no misunderstanding, that two of the churches so named were the Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church, the third church the Central Church, Dr. Scudder, and a church in New-York, the Tabernacle, Dr. Taylor. Those were four of the churches named by me. The number having thus been complete, it was arranged that we should adjourn to a day late in the week, and we finally agreed on Jan. 7, with the understanding that each party should correspond with the churches and ministers which had been invited. I have the answer of a distinguished gentleman upon this platform acknowledging his gratification that he had not been able to infer from the tenor of the letter which party had invited him. We met on Jan. 7, pursuant to arrangement, to announce the answers. It was announced that the churches and ministers invited by the committee of this church had generally accepted, and announced on my part that the churches and ministers written to had all been heard from, with the exception of the most remote church and one minister, and one church had declined.

It was announced also on the part of Plymouth Church that one of the churches named by the committee did not report favorably on account of the sickness of the Pastor. Having reached that point, it being now ascertained that the Church of the Pilgrims and the Congregational Church of Clinton avenue had accepted the invitation, a member of the committee of this church produced a paper, which he proceeded to read, which was in substance a protest against the invitation of the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church. I have a copy of the paper which was read. I said at once in answer to it: "Your objection violates the principles of the Mutual Council. Your objection violates the arrangements by which the churches were selected, and I was put to the duty of corresponding with them, informing them that they would be invited as agreed upon, and the thing had been completed." I asked for a copy of the protest. My right to it was at once conceded, and the clerk of the church made a copy on the spot. I observed as the copy was being made what I thought to be some alteration in the original. The copy was presently finished and delivered to me. On reading it, I observed, as I thought, and still think, a change of certain expressions, but I made no observations about them, for the obvious reason that it was in their own control, and I do not refer to it now with any view to imply any censure whatever, but to draw the attention of the council distinctly to the fact that it was a paper prepared and brought to the meeting and read as a paper so deliberately prepared; brought and then copied and delivered to me. Now, it was spoken of by Mr. Shearman in his address to the council—for I read his address in the paper—as an oral communication; that objections were stated. My answer to it is: A copy of a paper was asked for, and a copy of a paper was delivered to me as soon as the copy could be made on the spot.

Some criticism has been made of the expression "protest," by which I distinguished that paper. Well, now, there is nothing implied in the word protest. It was applied to this written instrument to distinguish it from something less formal than an objection—as something more solemn. But it was referred to me as a written paper in which is sufficiently stated the objections they brought forth to the inviting of the two churches. But call it what name you please, the fact remains the same. The committee adjourned to reassemble on Jan. 10. I had a copy of the paper delivered to me as a protest, which is in my possession now. It is as follows:

First—That the Pastors of these two churches are well known to have committed themselves to the side of Mrs. Moulton in the controversy, and that one of them has publicly declared that Plymouth Church was unquestionably wrong in this action.

Second—That these two churches have assumed an attitude hostile to Plymouth Church, from which attitude they have never withdrawn.

Third—That Mrs. Moulton has for some time past been a regular attendant at one of these churches, and is understood to have announced her intention to unite with it if permitted by the result of the council.

At the meeting on the 10th I asked the committee to withdraw this protest; that was declined; I then read what I called a counter-protest; I distinctly disclaimed that Plymouth Church had a right to protest; I said the objection entertained on the part of the committee distinctly disclaimed any right on their part to make such a protest, and subject to that disclaimer I proceeded to protest against four churches which had been named on their part, which there is no earthly reason for naming here.

On the same evening, after the meeting had adjourned, I received an offer from the Plymouth Committee to withdraw the four churches named in my counter protest if I would withdraw the two churches protested against by them. I took time to consider that. On the 11th, the day after, I wrote that I would communicate the answer to their protest on the 12th. In the meanwhile I had received from the Central Church notice of the declination of the church to accept the invitation to the council. That threw out the local Brooklyn churches, and left Mrs. Moulton without any local representation if the protest was yielded to against the other churches. I had also received information that certain persons who had been invited to the council and expected to come would not come if the local churches were not to be represented in the council; so that I was in the position of having my whole arrangement disintegrated and melted away. On Jan. 12 I met Mr. Shearman and then read to him the alternatives to which I was driven, and which are as follows:

First—To adhere to the churches protested against, with the risk that the protest would prevent the acceptance by those churches.

Second—To waive those churches and select substitutes for them; or

Third—To take the ground that Plymouth Church having formally accepted the mutual council and assented to my selections, it made it my duty to communicate with the selected churches this protest. It subverted all principles of the Mutual Council, and practically and in substance defeated what it informally had agreed to.

Mr. Van Cott said that he finally decided to reject the offer as to the withdrawing of the churches, and that ended all negotiations as to the matter of the Mutual Council.

In reply to Dr. Wolcott, Mr. Van Cott next read his letter of Jan. 4 to the churches and ministers, asking if they would serve on the Mutual Council if invited. He said it was suggested by the Plymouth Church Committee that the protest should be kept private, but he declined to act upon the suggestion, and said he would exercise his own judgment. He thought he was bound in honor to inform these two churches of the protest, and he accordingly wrote to them to that effect.

Mr. Shea, of Illinois—Whatever position the protest placed these churches in, did not your protest place the other churches in the same position.

Mr. Van Cott—Undoubtedly it did,

Mr. Deane—I observe one discrepancy between Mr. Van Cott's statement and the statement of the committee of the church. We have heard that this objection or protest was made orally, or simply in the way of personal protest, and that at Mr. Van Cott's request it was put in writing. I understood Mr. Van Cott to say that they came prepared with the paper.

Mr. Van Cott—I have stated the facts precisely.

Dr. Edward Beecher—I wish to make an additional statement, and to see if Mr. Van Cott's memory agrees with my own. When the committee met I introduced the subject by a verbal statement that there were reasons which rendered it proper that these churches should be withdrawn. The exact form of my language I do not recollect, but I did not use the word "protest." It was in reply to my statement that the paper was read.

Mr. Van Cott—I have no fault to find with the paper.

Dr. Edward Beecher—It was not a formally-drawn paper at all, and the word "protest" did not occur in it, and it was only an informal minute.

Mr. Tilney—At a meeting of the committee, after it was decided to suggest the objection, I hastily have put down on a piece of paper the substance of the objection, and when I called on Mr. Van Cott I used that paper, and when Mr. Van Cott asked to put the protest in writing we reduced it to writing with verbal alterations.

Dr. Edward Beecher—My recollection coincides with that.

Mr. Shearman—We suggested the points to Mr. Tilney to put down because he is a short-hand writer. In the first place, we did not intend to place it on record, but when Mr. Van Cott asked us to put the protest in writing the paper presented to him was different in words.

Mr. Van Cott—I think there is more than a difference of words. When that paper was read I asked for a copy, and when I got it I thought the phraseology varied from the original paper.

Mr. Shearman—We informed him that the phraseology varied.

Mr. Porter (to Mr. Van Cott)—Did you understand that Mrs. Moulton was to name ten churches?

Mr. Van Cott—Yes. It was expressly agreed that each party should select ten churches and five ministers.

Mr. Shearman—I desire to ask Mr. Van Cott if all this preliminary argument was not between us alone; that each was to submit ten churches to the committee.

Mr. Van Cott—That is not my recollection.

Mr. Porter—Did the Committee of Plymouth Church originally use the word "protest" when they read the paper.

Mr. Van Cott—They simply read that paper and I called it a protest.

Mr. Robinson—Was any objection made when you named the churches on Jan. 3, or prior to the time when the paper was brought in?

Mr. Van Cott—Not a word was said previous to the paper being brought to me.

Dr. Marsh—In the letter sent out by Mr. Van Cott he uses the expression, "We have agreed upon twenty churches." I wish to ask if the Plymouth Committee agree to that as a fair statement.

Mr. Shearman—There was no agreement, Sir; no expression of assent on either side, nor no expression of dissent.

Q.—You would then regard Mr. Van Cott's statement as incorrect? A.—I should regard Mr. Van Cott as having given it a fair construction.

Dr. Strong—Was it possible to agree upon an impartial council without selecting local churches?

Mr. Van Cott—My idea was, that a fair council could not be called after the local churches had broken down. We thought that the locality where the whole thing was known should participate in the council, and we regarded it as a failure when those churches were excluded.

Dr. Bacon—Is there not such a thing as a change of venue recognized by the law courts?

Mr. Van Cott—Yes, but the court must be satisfied by judicial inquiry that it is right to grant it.

Dr. Bacon—I would like to ask in regard to that interview in which these churches were agreed upon—how long a list had you prepared to carry to that meeting?

Mr. Van Cott—I had more on my paper than the required number. There was a chance that some of the churches on my list might be named by the other side.

Dr. Walcott asked Dr. Bacon if there was not historical precedent for going outside the vicinage for an impartial council.

Dr. Bacon—I happen to remember that fifty-one or fifty-two years ago—[laughter]—I should have said the greater part of a century [renewed laughter] there was a famous case at Danbury, which is not so great a place as this, although they have a newspaper there. [Laughter.] It was a case involving the character of a lady of high standing. Some person, by imprudence and repetition of unfounded stories, caused the town and neighborhood to be lighted as with a flame of combustibles. The church did what they could, but the more they did the worse it became. [Laughter.] Two councils were held, and the father of these two Beechers [Henry Ward and Edward] was mixed up in the case a good deal. [Great laughter.] He was the advocate for the accused. The end of it all was that a council had to be called from a distance, and it settled the matter.

Dr. Walcott—Did Mr. Van Cott do all in his power to secure a mutual council?

Mr. Van Cott—I wish to say, on my honor as a man, that Mrs. Moulton desired the council, and that I desired it.

Q.—Did you not think a mutual council could be secured notwithstanding the protest? A.—I did not so, and so I abandoned it.

At this point on motion of Dr. Wolcott a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Van Cott, and he retired from the room.

Dr. Bacon next announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Henry C. Bowen. He wished to know what disposition would be made of it. It was referred without reading to the Business Committee to report upon.

Following is the document:

No. 90 WILLOW STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1876.
Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., Moderator:

SIR: The following appears in a Brooklyn paper of this evening:

"Mr. Warren—Did you send for Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Winslow—Not by any written summons. We sent by Mr. Claflin and the answer came that he was at Woodstock, and had nothing to say; not that he didn't know anything, but that he would not say anything."

In reply to the above permit me to say that I was twice in the city during the sessions of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee; that I never was invited to be present, nor was any hint or intimation given that I was wanted. On the contrary, I was told by one of the committee that I would not be called. I could have given, if summoned, what I propose to give next week to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church my reasons for believing Henry Ward Beecher to be guilty of adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy. Very respectfully,

HENRY C. BOWEN.

The session was ended by a short discussion as to the mutual council, in which President Sturtevant and Dr. Wooley took part. The council then adjourned to 9:30 o'clock this morning.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY A PARTY TO THE SYNDICATE—CONSEQUENT RAISE IN THE PRICE OF STOCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—For several days past it has been rumored here that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had gone into the coal combination, and become a party to the New-York Syndicate—composed of the Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware and Hudson, and other companies. After tracing the matter, it was found that the rumor was proved true in a very important particular. By its numerous leases the Pennsylvania Road has become possessed of coal lands in the Shamokin-Lykens Valley and the regions thereabout. During the suspension in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions last Spring the Pennsylvania Company supplied a large amount of coal to customers, and this protracted the suspension in other sections, while reaping an immense revenue itself. As the market is glutted this year, the combination feared Col. Scott would resort to the same tactics as last year, and by the Northern Central Road transport coal to Baltimore by the Delaware and Belvidere, and by the Philadelphia and Erie get coal to Philadelphia and New-York, and thus force the combination to break in prices. The fact that the Pennsylvania Company was going into a new business and that they could create great trouble caused the gentlemen composing the New-York Syndicate to request Col. Scott to join them, suspend operations, and advance his rates of toll. At first he refused, thinking his road had enough to attend to without going into any more combinations. He was importuned, the combination seeing the importance of securing him. At last he consented not to become bound by the articles of agreement, as the rest are, but to send a letter to the Syndicate informing them that he would suspend and make the rates on his road conform to those of the others. This is a great victory for the combination, and now they have no opposition from any quarter. The effect of the rumor on 'Change sent Pennsylvania stock up $1 75, and caused a proportionate rise in Reading shares. The market is almost bare of hard coal, but is well supplied with the free-burning kind.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17.—A crew of fishermen to take part in the Philadelphia Centennial boat-races will be sent from here. Two thousand dollars have been already raised for the purpose. Nova Scotia will be represented in four-oared and single-scull races.

The Government steamer Newfield is being prepared to take the lower Provinces' exhibits to Philadelphia. She will leave here on the last of March with Nova Scotia's contributions. There are 144 entries.

TRAINS SNOW BOUND.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 17.—The first severe snow-storm this Winter commenced here Monday night, and continued till Wednesday night. Several trains on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad were abandoned yesterday. To-day is clear and calm. Trains are running from three to four hours behind time.

THE SOOY DEFALCATION.

TRENTON, Feb. 17.—The case of the State vs. Josephus Sooy, Jr., the defaulting State Treasurer of New-Jersey, was called to-day, and at defendant's request was postponed until March 8.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS AND MRS. MOULTON.

Mrs. Moulton desires us to say that she has never applied to be admitted as a member of the Church of the Pilgrims, or appeared before its Examining Committee, or entertained any purpose to do so presently. We are also assured by a member of that committee that it has not had a meeting since last December.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The fifth meeting of the Yale Alumni Association for the present season will be held at Delmonico's this evening.

Jacob Dall, driver of a dirt cart in the service of the Street-cleaning Bureau, fell from his cart yesterday morning and was run over, sustaining serious injuries.

John E. Brown, night clerk for Caswell, Hazard & Co., of No. 1,099 Broadway, was bailed in $500, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, on the charge of petit larceny.

The apartments of L. P. Richard, on the second floor of No. 326 Ninth avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Wednesday evening and robbed of wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $509.

An unknown man, about forty years of age, was found sick yesterday at Ninth avenue and Forty-first street, and died soon after being removed to the station-house in West Thirty-seventh street.

In the report of the arrest of Williamson, the bond forger, yesterday, it was stated that Williamson's "latest transaction" was with Rollins & Co., No. 21 Wall street. It should have read "Rollins Bros. & Co., No. 23 Wall street."

Capt. Babb, of the schooner S. G. Knight, arrested some time ago on a charge of smuggling cigars into this port, and who gave bail in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury, was surrendered yesterday by his bondsmen and sent to Ludlow Street Jail.

Charles Black, who, on the night of Feb. 11, was arrested for an attempted burglary on the premises of Nathan Levy, No. 339 Ninth avenue, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to three years and six months in the State Prison.

A number of members of the Stock Exchange have been agitating the question of amending its constitution so far as it relates to rates of commission, believing that the amendment if adopted would increase their business. A petition to the Governing Committee is now in circulation for signers.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association met last night, Mr. J. M. Patterson in the chair. Resolutions were unanimously adopted nominating Hon. Roscoe Conkling for the office of President of the United States. Capt. Joseph Snyder was appointed Inspector of Elections, in place of Mr. Kirk, deceased.

The labors of the Rapid Transit Commissioners are drawing to a close, for at their session yesterday the arguments advanced for and against the project were nearly similar to those of the previous day. Counselor Vanderpoel, J. Burdett Hyatt, James W. Beekman, and Mr. Fuller, of Washington Heights, addressed the commission.

The Aldermanic committee appointed to provide additional rooms for the Court of General Sessions are opposed to assigning the offices now used by the Tax Commissioners and the Tax Receiver for that purpose. The Judges of the General Sessions, however, assert that these offices are the only ones in the building suitable for judicial purposes, and that the tax officials can be accommodated elsewhere.

While Margaret O'Donnell, aged eighteen, of No. 418 East Seventeenth street, and Rosa Connelly, aged fifteen, of Fourteenth street and Avenue A, were driving along Eleventh avenue, and when in the neighborhood of Forty-fifth street, the horse took fright from a locomotive and ran away. Rosa had her left leg fractured, but her companion escaped with slight injuries.

The bids recently offered for the franchise of a ferry from the foot of Whitehall street to the north shore of Staten Island were called up yesterday at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and laid over. The bids are as follows: John H. Starin, fifty per cent. of the gross receipts; Staten Island Railroad Company, five per cent.; New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company, ten per cent.

The Palette Club last evening gave the first of its dinners this season. The committee in charge of arrangements included Messrs. Clark Bell, Robert Dunlap, and John Elderkin. Mr. Bell presided, covers being laid for 100, and among the guests were many littérateurs, musicians, and artists. After a *menu*, which did infinite credit to the culinary resources of the club, had been disposed of, speeches in the usual witty and genial strain were delivered.

BROOKLYN.

Justice Pratt, presiding in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday appointed Mr. Stickney Referee in the foreclosure suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the New-York and Boston Railroad Company et al. The question of whether a decree of sale should be granted was reserved.

The committee appointed at the meeting held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday last to take into consideration the proposed amendments to the Brooklyn city charter, known as the Schroeder amendments, held a meeting yesterday morning and made several amendments to the amendments first proposed. Instead of twelve Commissioners nine are to be appointed. The section empowering the Commissioners to send paupers to the institutions to work was struck out, on the ground that poor people who are able to work should not be supported by charity.

LONG ISLAND.

The Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association propose to have a rifle match on Tuesday next—Washington's birthday.

The recent shooting affair at Hempstead Bay is thus explained: For some time past large quantities of oysters have been stolen from the bay by oyster-poachers, and a strict watch has been instituted by the owners with a view to catching the depredators. On Sunday Joseph Mott, John Watts, Archer Parkinson, and others in the employ of Mr. Henry Mott, at Christian Hook, while watching from the house discovered Samuel Wright and Gilbert Rhodes on Mr. Mott's oyster bed, and, as alleged, shot at them. The two men immediately came ashore and made a complaint before Justice Johnson charging them with intent to kill. Upon arraignment the Justice held them without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury; but subsequently they were taken before County Judge Armstrong at Jamaica and admitted to bail in $1,500 each.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Grand Jury at White Plains found a true bill of indictment against Richard Hama, Jr., for murder in the first degree in causing the death of Thomas White.

John Muller, familiarly known as French Miller, of Mount Vernon, was convicted of burglary in the third degree in the Court of Sessions at White Plains on Wednesday, and sentenced yesterday to five years' imprisonment with hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary. George Clark, convicted of stealing pig-iron from the Peekskill Iron Works, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Walker, of Paterson, was out driving yesterday, accompanied by his son, when the horse took fright, ran away, and plunged over an embankment sixty feet high. Mr. Walker and his son jumped out and escaped uninjured, but the horse was hurt so badly that it had to be killed, and the wagon was a total wreck.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A BOGUS CHECK.

Yesterday morning a lad entered the grocery store of A. T. Albro, at the corner of the Bowery and Bond street, and presented a note purporting to come from Dr. Jared Linsly, of No. 22 Lafayette place, and inclosing a check for $25 on the Bull's Head Bank signed George N. Hill and indorsed "Jared Lindsley," which Mr. Albro was requested to cash. The cashier to whom the note was handed perceived that the indorsement on the back of the check was not genuine, and, detaining the lad, sent to the Central Office for an officer. Detective Rielly was sent to the place, and, on questioning the lad, ascertained that the note with the check indorsed was given him by two strangers, who directed him to take it to Albro's store and bring back an answer. The detective went to the place indicated, but the forgers, doubtless alarmed at the long absence of their messenger, had disappeared. The check was found to be bogus, and the indorsement of Dr. Linsly a forgery. The Police are looking for the culprits.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE SURGEONS.

A complaint was yesterday preferred against Police Surgeon McDonnell charging him with having been so much under the influence of liquor while at Police Head-quarters on Tuesday as to be unfit for duty. His trial has been set down for Tuesday next. Charges of neglect of duty have also been preferred against Police Surgeons S. B. W. McLeod, William H. Ensign, Charles H. Wade, S. B. Cook, and J. H. Dorn by Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, who charges that two men were at his station-house requiring surgical attendance and three hours elapsed before the services of a Police Surgeon could be obtained, although all the Surgeons named were notified.

A NEW POLICE RULE.

Under the direction of Commissioner Erhardt, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, report-books, similar to those recently placed in the hands of the precinct detectives, have been prepared for the Police Captains. In these books the Captains will be required to report each day their movements during every hour of the preceding day, to account for their time not actually spent on duty in the station-house, and give a schedule of the places visited by them and the persons seen and conversed with. These books are to be furnished the Captains at once.

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXHIBITION.

The "semi-annual" exhibition given by the students of Columbia College took place last night at the Academy of Music. The audience was very large. The main floor of the Academy overflowed, nearly all of the boxes were occupied, and between two and three hundred were unable to procure seats in any part of the house. The persons present were generally the students of Columbia, the Alumni, and the immediate friends of the students. Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of the college, occupied, with his family, a proscenium box on the left, and other Professors were present in the audience. The exhibition was opened with prayer by Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D. Edward Pratt, President of the Senior Class, followed with an address in which he sketched the progress of the college for the past year. It had been most encouraging, he said, in all directions. In scholarship, Columbia had made an excellent record, having distinguished herself in the intercollegiate literary contest and elsewhere. In athletic sports there was ground for even greater congratulation. He trusted that the future of the college would be in accordance with her history, and that each year might be as creditable in its developments as the year that had passed. Other orations were delivered by Richard T. Bang on "An Hour in Trinity Church-yard;" Aymar Embury on "The Progress of Civilization;" Louis C. Raegener on "Superstition;" N. P. Schenck on "The Possibility of Political Honesty;" F. E. H. Hyde on "The Power of Memory;" Fred. D. Weeks on "The Influence of the Dutch;" Gustave Kobbe on "State Sovereignty;" Henry E. Gregory on "The Life and Character of Lincoln;" Cornwall K. Peyton on "Liberty;" H. A. Kingsbury on "Four Years;" Wallace A. Smalley on "The Year of '76." The arrangements for the exhibition were in charge of P. Harry Dugro, Aymar Embury, Edwin C. Kent, Irvin A. Sprague, Montgomery H. Throop, Jr., Du Bois Smith, and Leighton Williams. Mr. Louis O. Ivey was the Grand Marshal.

DEATH OF GEORGE MERRITT.

Mr. George Merritt, an old and esteemed resident of this City, died yesterday morning at his late residence, No. 247 West Twentieth street, where he had lived for fifty-two years. Mr. Merritt was born in Ulster County, N. Y., July 19, 1803, and was consequently at the time of his death in his seventy-fourth year. His death was due to Bright's disease, from which he suffered only a short time. He retained considerable physical strength up to a few hours before his death, and shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning was able to stand alone in his room. At 3 A. M. he fell into a sound slumber, from which it was impossible to rouse him, and he died without a struggle at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Merritt's occupation for the past forty years was that of a cartman, in the employ of the Customs. In this business he amassed a fortune, but from different causes he lost considerable money, and left only a comfortable competency to his children. He was elected to the Common Council in 1856, and served one term. While he was a member of the board, on one occasion he engaged in a foot-race around the City Hall Park with an associate member of that body, and defeated his antagonist. The incident caused a good deal of merriment at that time. Mr. Merritt was somewhat eccentric, and delighted in wearing jewelry. In politics Mr. Merritt was a Whig, in early life, and was an ardent supporter of Clay and Frelinghuysen, but had been a Democrat for the last eighteen years of his life, and boasted of his attendance at eight Presidential conventions. His long residence in West Twentieth street, which, when he settled there, was known as "Old Chelsea," had given him a sort of proprietary interest in the neighborhood, and he invariably made the acquaintance of every new-comer within twenty-four hours of his arrival in that locality. His funeral will take place at his late residence to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS.

About two hundred drawings and original designs by pupils of the Massachusetts Public Schools, with specimens of the work of the Normal Teachers' Drawing Class of the Cooper Union, were exhibited yesterday in the art schools of the Cooper Union. The designs from the Massachusetts schools are intended as patterns for lace work, carpets, cornices, brackets, glass ware, pottery, fancy tiles, jewelry, and ornaments of various kinds, and displayed in many cases considerable taste and fertility of invention. The drawings by the members of the Normal Teachers' Drawing Class were of a different character, the taste here being for fruits and flowers, executed in water colors, and for architectural designs. Many of these showed considerable skill in execution, the colors being remarkably good. The exhibition will remain open to-day from 10 to 4.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rev. E. F. Torrance, of Montreal, is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is at the Grand Hotel.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, is at the St. James Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. Benjamin Pierce, of Cambridge, Mass., and Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL HALL.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of ladies, held in this city to-day, at the residence of Mrs. Howard Townsend, it was proposed to form a central committee to issue an appeal from Albany, as the capital, asking the co-operation of the women throughout the State in sending a banner, bearing the arms and motto of the State, to represent them in the Woman's Hall at the approaching Centennial Exposition, and also as a testimonial to the women of Philadelphia of their appreciation of the noble efforts they are making to bring together the works of woman throughout the world. The contributions requested will be so small that all may unite in this monument. The residue of the fund, which it is hoped will be raised, will, they say, be most appropriately applied to the repair and preservation of Mount Vernon, to save it from further decay, and to secure to the generations to come after us this precious relic of our country's history.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—On Sunday evening last a destructive wind-storm passed over Washington County, Ind. As far as heard from six barns were unroofed, and seven dwellings and numerous outbuildings demolished. The wife and two children of Thomas Nicholson, a farmer, were seriously injured by the overturning of their house. Joel Denny lost nearly two thousand fruit trees. Some of the farmers suffered great losses in live stock. The money value of the property destroyed is very heavy.

THE COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 16.—The Coffee market is animated and prices are firm; good Firsts, 5,700@5,850 reis ℔ 10 kilogrammes. Exchange on London, 26. At Santos the market is quiet and unchanged; prices are maintained; superior, 5,600@5,750 reis ℔ 10 kilogrammes. The average daily receipts of Coffee at this port (Rio Janeiro) for the week have been 7,700 bags. The sales of the week have been as follows: For Europe, 44,000 bags; for the United States, 21,000 bags, and for Mediterranean ports, 2,000 bags. The week's shipments have been: For Europe, 39,000 bags, and for the United States, 27,000 bags. The total stock on hand is 203,000 bags. Freight, per sail, to the English Channel, 30s.

SANTOS, Feb. 16.—The average daily receipts of Coffee for the week have been 2,100 bags. The sales of the week have been: for Europe, 23,000 bags; for the United States, 2,000 bags. The shipments for the week have been 9,000 bags—all to Europe. The stock on hand is 113,000 bags.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—James H. Dickson, Justo Cantado, A. F. Vallin, R. Guervu, Jose De la Rosa, Lorenzo T. Gesbent, C. T. Bradford, Simon Henheim, C. C. Don, E. Muro, D. Achin, D. Afac, Fernando Fernpadez, P. M. Wilson, G. Petzoldt, O. Suteliffe, John S. Vila, J. E. Colville, M. Rivera, J. L. Muro, W. H. Gelson and wife.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.—Mrs. Ida Tearance, Mrs. F. A. Shoup and nurse, A. C. Sullivan, Theodore B. Perry, L. P. Tarbox and wife and child, Lawrence Odell, Miss Mary Odell, M. H. Barrett, H. W. Dane, L. P. Whittemore, E. G. Pierce, A. N. Manson, A. Folden.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:50 | Sun sets.....5:38 | Moon rises...2:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:16 | Gov. Island...3:05 | Hell Gate...4:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, W. P. Dimock; City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Austin, Stevens, Fernandina via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Pembina, (Br.,) Patten, Liverpool, England, F. Sprang & Co.

Barks Agnes, (Norw.,) Foss, Havre, Fr., Louis Tetens; Faith, Lloyd, Bristol, Eng., ——; Giovannina, Gurguilo, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs Mary Knowlton, McKie, Port au Prince, E. Murray, Jr.; Percee Hinckley, Small, St. Jago de Cuba, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Foley, St. John, P. R., J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schrs. Frank Atkins, Atkins, Mobile, Ala., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Caribbean, Knighton, Bocas del Toro and San Andres, U. S. C., Joseph Eneas; F. Merwin, Pearce, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; George A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem, Mass., C. F. Robbins; Locura, (Br.,) Byrne, Point a Pitre, Guad., Leaycraft & Co.

Canal-boat Horatio Seymour, Cummings, New-Haven, Conn., M. Briggs & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Bark British Constitution, (of South Shields,) Everson, Colombo Oct. 28, with mdse. to Fowler, Crampton & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Bark Abiel Abbott, (of Boston,) Chase, Caibarien Feb. 11, with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott. Left in port bark Florence Peters, Mumford, arr. 10th, from Havana, for New-York; bark Endeavor, arr. 3d, ldg.; brig Lizzie M. Merrill, Mendt, arr. 4th, from London, chartered to port N. of Hatteras; schr. F. St. Clair Edwards, for New-York, to sail 12th.

Bark S. R. Lyman, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Pinkham, Liverpool Jan. 7, via Hampton Roads, in ballast to master.

Brig Shannon, (of Milbridge,) Moore, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. William B. Steelman, (of Philadelphia,) Chamberlain, Matanzas 7 ds., with mdse to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Lizzie Dewey, (of Quebec,) Davies, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to Bastian & Hoffman—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Addie G. Bryant, (of Bangor,) Stubbs, Milk River Jam., with logwood to G. Wessels—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Victor Puig, (of Boothbay,) Pinkham, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to William Douglass—vessel to E. Puig & Co. Left in port schr. Anna D. Merritt, wtg. for Philadelphia, in 1½ ds.; schr. Anna Freeman, for Charleston, in about 3 ds.

Schr. Louisa Frazier, (of Philadelphia,) Crawford, Cienfuegos Jan. 27, with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Vidette, Blatchford, Grand Menan, via Gloucester, with 500 bbls. fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. Sallie Ann, Booze, Virginia.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. John Lenthal, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. H. Curtis, Curtis, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Nelson, Virginia.

Schr. Stella, Cordery, Baltimore.

Schr. R. M. Reed, Kelsey, Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. H. Kenzel, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr. Thos. Van Gilder, Van Gilder, Baltimore.

Schr. Royal Arch, Johnson, Baltimore.

Schr. Carrie, Johnson, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Alice Borda, Dukes, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, rice, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, for Hamburg; Canada, for London; Claribel, for Kingston, Jam.; City of New-York, for Havana; City of Austin, for Fernandina; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; Fanita, for Philadelphia; bark Marie, for Bremen; brigs Somerset, for Havre; Blankenese, for Oporto; H. Houston, for Port-au-Prince; J. Howland, for Cardenas; Annie Batchelder, for Philadelphia; schr. Wm. R. Knighton, for Baracoa.

DISASTER.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Feb. 17.—Schr. Nathaniel Stevens, (of Boston,) hence for Liverpool, N. S., parted her chains last night and went ashore; will probably prove a total loss.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MATANZAS, Feb. 15.—Arr. schrs. Hattie G. Dow, Dickerson, Liverpool, and Kate Romonds, Adams, Philadelphia. Sld. brigs Adele McLoon, Munroe, North of Hatteras, and Callao, Leeman, do.

Feb. 14.—Arr. schrs. Lorine, Somers, Philadelphia, and Teal, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.

SAGUA, Feb. 14.—Arr. schr. David Talbot, Amesbury, St. Thomas.

Feb. 15.—Sld. brig Tropic Bird, Korf, N. of Hatteras, and schr. Josephine, Fickett, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 17.—Arr. bark Assyria, (Br.,) Edgett, Charleston, schr. Annie B., Yarmouth.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Sld. Lillesand, Doris Eckhoff, Ceres, Sarah B. Cann, Memento, Onalaska, Candidates, Lauro.

Arr. on the 8th inst., Felton Belt; on the 13th inst., Tarragona, C. C. Robinson, Doris Gerdes, Maria, (Capt. Tillman;) on the 15th inst., P. Merry, (F. C. Merryman;) Templar, Talbot, Arizona, Alice, (Capt. Thorgersen,) Eliza McLaughlin; on the 16th inst., Helvetia, Stanbo, Disco, (all three at Deal,) Belfast, Catherine Leed, Thorwald, Garibaldi, (the last in the Channel,) Etta Stewart, Viola, R. McK. Spearing, Mary Edith, North American, Wildwood, Jason; on the 17th inst., Abbie B., (off Deal,) Jenny, (in Channel,) Pral Dubrovacki, Cambrian, Newman Hall, Abraham, Trust, Dubrovacki, Hoppet, (the last at London,) Drammen.

MOVILLE, Feb. 17.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Feb. 5, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES

NEXT SUNDAY'S EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES WILL CONTAIN ALL THE NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE, THE HOUSEHOLD, DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY GOSSIP, AND LOCAL REPORTS.

THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons, 502--504 BROADWAY, WILL REMOVE MARCH 1, TO No. 184 Fifth avenue, (BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

STERLING SILVER-WARE. REDUCED PRICES. QUALITY 925-1000 GUARANTEED. SPOONS AND FORKS, NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, AT $1 35 (GOLD) PER OUNCE AND COST OF MAKING. WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND SILVER WEDDING GIFTS AT EQUALLY LOW RATES. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH, NO. 889 BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH ST.

REPONE BRACE. The best "SUSPENDERS" in the world and the latest novelty of Fisk, Clark & Flagg. For Sale by all Retailers.

GOLD

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—The best food and ice preserver. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. A. M. Lesley, 226 West 23d st.